IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

CIRCULATES WIDELY

AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,170.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Jan.	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA.....	12300	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10300	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALWA	11000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 435		891	or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 525		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Soindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez.....	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said.....	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.....	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.

Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 23rd Jan. 1 p. m. direct.
Linga.....2,185 Mon. 26th Jan. 11 a.m. *P. D & C.M
Kola.....1,205 Thurs. 29th Jan. 9 a. m. †C M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 29th January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 29th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pundua	3305	Saturday 24th Jan.
†Pentakota	3418	Thursday 5th Feb
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 19th ,,
†Purnea	3206	,, 5th Mar.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
23rd January, 1914.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914.
Porto Said....	5301	Molle	10th Feb.
Re d'Italia....	6236	A Pinceti	10th Mar.
A Steamer....	6000	X....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets ... LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs 590. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Caledonien.....	4140	Fabre....	11th Feb.
Armand Behic ..	685	Rosati ..	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont ..	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque..	6th May.
Caledonien.....	4140	Bougault.	3rd June
Armand Behic...	6385	Lafont...	1st July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

	1st Rs.	2nd Rs.	3rd Rs.
To Marseilles (single)	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return)... ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... ,, ,, 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama.
Calcutta.	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Cebu.	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire.	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tihling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).

Fengtien (Mukden)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....Rs 8,00,000
30th April, ,, ...Rs 24,00,000
31st July, ,, ...Rs. 52,00,000
30th December ,, ...Rs. 1.00,00,000

S N POCHKHANAWALA (CALB.),
London,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do. subscribed	,, 45,000,000	=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
	7,655,000	

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Asiabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 490,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .. ..£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD Acting Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758;

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £456,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co. SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore	
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon	
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco	
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai	Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore	
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh	
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin	
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau	
Hankow	New York	Yokohama	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang Rangoon		

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Church Gate Street

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No 45 Telephone No 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....£8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris

LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

There are objects in nature which instinctively please the senses, but when delight and satisfaction are associated with the higher senses of sight and hearing the perception is what may be called BEAUTIFUL. BEAUTIFUL is precisely the impression made upon the mind through the medium of one's sense of hearing in the use of our

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS

We have no hesitation in implying that the most BEAUTIFUL qualities calculated to affect the sense in the highest degree are embodied in the Pianos we offer and they deserve to the fullest the distinction which the word BEAUTIFUL discloses in its most intense feeling.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer will help create that rhythmical link so necessary between the art of music and the heart.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos of culture and refinement.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos best suited to Musical education.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos sought and found necessary to the inmost life of high thinking musicians.

We offer and are agents for the sale of the BEAUTIFUL PIANOS manufactured by

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo.—*Beethoven.*

BLUTHNER

"Are the sweetest toned Pianos in the World."—*Dr. Oscar Paul* in his "History of the Pianoforte."

SCHIEDMAYER

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to p'ay on it."—*Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.*

STEINWEG

"Like all the instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg Nachf; has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—*Johan Brahms.*

RICHD. LIPP

"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp Piano."
"The best Upright Piano in the World."—*T. Haig, Mus. B.*

Our new catalogue explaining our easy payment system will be mailed free on application to prospective purchasers.

MARCKS & Co., LTD. BOMBAY & POONA

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

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GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

"LORD REAY LECTURESHIP."

NOTICE is hereby given to the Medical Graduates of the Bombay University, that the subjects for the above-named Lectureship for the Winter Session 1914-15, will be "Physiology" and for that of 1915-16 "Pathology." The course, in each subject, will consist of not less than two and not more than four lectures.

Applications from the intending candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session 1914-15, will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, not later than 31st March, 1914.

Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

A. STREET, F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 21st January, 1914.

NOTICE.

In the matter of The BHOWNAGAR CITY PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on the twentieth day of December, 1913, the following Special Resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company also duly convened and held at the same place on the Tenth day of January, 1914, the same Resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution, *viz.*, "that the Company be wound up voluntarily," and at such last mentioned meeting Prabhashunker Vani hunker, Esqr., and Kalianrai Shunkerprasad, Esqr., of Bombay, were appointed liquidators for the purposes of the winding up Dated this nineteenth day of January, 1914.

Witnesses :—
JASVANTRAI SAKERLAL MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court,
BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
Chairman.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of KHERAJ LILADHUR, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Muccadum, deceased, being joint family property.

MOTIRAM VAGHJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Manlvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, a nephew of the deceased, abovenamed.....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
The 17th day of January, 1914.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Nordmark, 3173 tons Captain C. Neumann sailed yesterday from Hamburg via Bremen via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

The steamer Sardar, 1239 tons Captain S. M. Weeks sailed yesterday for Busreh &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons Captain G. H. A. Danne sailed yesterday for Busreh &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Den of Ogil, 3616 tons Captain W. Jarvis sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo and passangers.

The German East Africa Line steamer President 2086 tons Captain F. Schutt sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Marmugao with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The steamer Arachne 2471 tons Captain G. H. Sergent arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria with ballast.

The steamer Queenmoor, 2,409 tons, Captain J. T. Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Alexandria, with ballast.

The steamer Ormidale, 2,304 tons, Captain J. Thomson arrived in harbour yesterday ,from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comdr Robinson ...R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 22.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham .....P & O Co
Arachne .....2471 Sergent .....T M & Co
E F Ferdinand..3906 Leva...Trieste...A L S N Co
Elswick Manor..2573 Glenites ...W & A G & Co
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Ormidale .....2304 Thomson ...W & A G & Co
Peter Jibson ...2374 Neinjaar .....J M & Co
Pentakota .....2269 Stewart .....M M & Co
Queenmoor ...2409 Taylor .....W & A G & Co
Rangoon Maru.3316 Date .....N Y Kaisha
Sunbeam (y'ht).227 Callaway .....Lord Brassey
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VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 22.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Orrissa	3325	Redfern			M M & Co
B Bassano	2762	Boxhall			J F & Co
C & R Fred. Olavie	3382	Mixon			J M & Co
D & E Clan Maclean	2952	Williamson	Tuticorin	26-1	J F & Co
F Vernon	2722	Gemmell	Kobe	3-2	W & A G & Co
K Assaye	4359	Coldwell	Shanghai		P & O Co
M Iran	4036	Peabody			K N & Co
N Lena	2679	Charters	Hull		Ralli Bros
O Bengrove	2389	Barber	Middlesbro	31-1	W & A G & Co
P Chakrata	3441	Smith	Antwerp	29-1	M M & Co

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6 Banca	3794	Garwood			P & O Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers			J F & Co
10 & 11 Chindwara	3307	Williams	Akyab	26-1	M M & Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London		P & O Co
14 Dwarka	739	Moxon			M M & Co
15 Utma	3492	Babb	Persian Gulf	17-1	M M & Co
16 Kander	1855	S Smith	Mauritius	17-1	W M K

H. W. P. D.

Sabarmati ..... 524 Samsoon ...N F...Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commanders.	From.
22	Arachne	Sergent	Adria, Jan. 8
	Queenmoor	Taylor	Adria, Dec 15
	Ormidale	Thomson	Calcutta Jan 12

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Litning	Redfern	Calcutta
	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh &c
	Nordmark	Newmann	Hamburg, &c
	Barala	Dawne	Busreh, &c
	Sardar	Weeks	Busreh, &c
	President	Schutt	Zanzibar, &c
	Den of Ogil	Jarvis	Hull, &c

The following vessels began to load on yesterday :—

Steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf.
" Ville-de-la-Ciotat, (to arrive) for Noumea.
" Queenmoor, for Liverpool &c.
" Arachne, for Liverpool &c.
" Cabots, (to arrive) for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived in London on the morning of the January 21.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer Sicilia, arrived in London on the afternoon of the January 19.

The Marittima Italiana's steamer Porto Said from Genoa left Suez on the 21st instant.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS BY s. s. "GRAZ" TO-DAY

The Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "Graz" from Trieste via Karachi is due here early this morning and passengers will be landed at the Dock wall between 8 and 9 A. M.

Altintop, Mr. A. M.
Ahrens, Mr.
Ahrens, Miss.
Barton, Mr. & Mrs.
Birnie, Mr. E. J. V.
Basso, Mr. & Mrs.
Carne, Mr. & Mrs. N.
Chalcocondylis, Mr. A.
Cotardo, Mr.
Cody, Mr. C. H.
Channer, Capt.
Dickson, Capt.
Grant, Capt.
Grant, Mrs. & 2 Infants and Maid.
Grimm, Mrs. H. A. & Child.
Hilger, Mrs.
Haslehurst, Major & Mrs. C. H.
Hawkins, Miss
Hunter Mrs. & 2 Infants.
Janni, Mr. V.
Johnson, Mr. T. E.
Kerr, Revd. & Mrs.
Linde, Mrs.
Louba, Mr. L.
McAlpin, Mr. F. D. A.
Orfanidi, Mrs. U. K.
Owen, Miss.
Paynter, Mr. Hugh E. & Mrs.
Reuss, Princess Regina.
Reuss, Prince.
Salgal, Mr. S. R.
Shaw, Miss.
Shaw, Miss.
Volland, Dr.
Winslow, Revd. J. C.
Wilkinson, Miss A.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi ; Ghaziabad ; Meerut ; Saharanpur ; Lahore ; Rawalpindi ; Peshawar ; Simla ; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka via D. A. K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR

DOWN From Bombay. H. M.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay. H. M.
17-15...Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....Arr.	12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4... „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi .....Arr.	8- 0
21-30...Dep.	Ghaziabad.....Dep.	7-35
22- 9... „	Meerut Cantt. ... „	7- 5
23-10... „	Saharanpur ..... „	5-59
1-24... „	Ambala Cantonment ..... „	3-58
3- 0... „	Ludhiana ..... „	2-17
5-18... „	Jullundur ..... „	23-44
6-24... „	Amritsar ..... „	22-37
8- 4... „	Lahore ..... „	21- 1
9-33... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	20- 0
16- 5... „	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	13-32
20-13...Arr.		8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30.....Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40.....Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0.....Dep.		Arr.	15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai		13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ...	„	11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow.....	„	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
General Traffic Manager.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	10-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do. do. for Calcutta ...		*
do. do. for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe	America.
Via Teheran Interrupted. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Interrupted. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect
Australia.	**China**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect	Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

NOTICE.

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Santa Elena are subject to Censorship. (5-1-14).

Bushire Line Interrupted since 3 a. m. (11-1-14).

Private telegrams in secret language are not admitted for Albania. (12-1-14).

Telegrams for all places in Republic of San Salvador except Liberted are accepted at senders risk. (17-1-14).

Teheran Line Interrupted between Odessa and Kertch. (20-1-14).

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer "Mantua" due, 5 a.m.
The Indian Cotton, and the New Bonar, Companies, Ordinary General Meetings, 7 and 9, Churchgate Street, 3-30 and 4 respectively.
St. John Ambulance Meeting, Government House, 4-30.

SATURDAY, January 24:

Re-opening of St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.
Bible Class for Study of Prophecy, New Hall, at 6-30 p. m.
Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.
Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, 9-45.
Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45. Address by Sir Alfred Hopkinson.

MONDAY, January 26.

Presidency Mills Company, General Meeting, 9 Marine Street, 2-30.
Y. W. C. A. Annual Business Meeting.

TUESDAY, January 27.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Chukla, at day-break.
H. E. the Governor goes to Sind.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Dadi Building, Churchgate Street, 4.
Meeting of the Funding Committee 4-0.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Pandua" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) instead of on the 22nd inst. as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during December, 1913, including animals sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Society, with the permission of honorary Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners, and animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, for curative treatment, are as follows :—Cruelty cases fined by the magistrates, 213 ; overloading, 59 ; animals in cruelty cases sent to the hospital with fine, 194 ; sent to the hospital without fine, 4 ; sent to the Pinjrapole with fine, 1 ; sent to the Pinjrapole without fine, 1 ; and warned and discharged, 11.

PORTER KILLED BY ENGINE.

Sabbu Rama, a porter, employed by the G. I. P. Railway, was seated on the down line at the Byculla Station on Tuesday last, and was knocked down by a shunting engine. The deceased sustained serious injuries and was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday evening. An inquest was held and a verdict of "accidental death" was recorded.

FOUND DEAD.

A Hindu, name unknown, was found lying on the railway line between Sion and Kurla in an unconscious condition on Tuesday night. One of his legs was crushed. He was taken to the hospital where he died. An inquest was held and an open verdict was returned.

Rs. 800 STOLEN.

SAVINGS OF A LIFETIME.

A waiter in a tea-shop at Frere road, named Mahomedkhan Badlakhan has reported the loss of Rs. 800. He said he had sewn up in a bed the savings of his lifetime. On Wednesday evening he was sent out by his master and on his return found that the bedding had disappeared. Another servant who had been working in the shop is said to be missing.

BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, at No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. R. W. Harter presided. The directors' report was adopted ; a final dividend of Rs. 700 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each, and Rs. 35 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each was declared ; the retiring directors, Messrs. Leslie Crawford and R. H. Brooke, were re-elected ; Messrs. Alister Forbes and Furdoonji Ardesir Cursetji were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

A measure of some moment to the future of the growing trade of Burma is to be introduced, says *The Pioneer*, at the next meeting of the Burma Legislative Council, namely the Burma Outport Harbour Conservancy Divisions Bill, 1914. The statement of objects and reasons shows that the purpose of the Bill is to provide a source of additional revenue for the Port of Moulmein primarily ; but it will admit of being extended as necessity arises to the other ports of Burma, excepting Rangoon, which has its own Port Act. Section 33 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, provides for the levy of port dues on vessels entering port, subject to certain limits set forth in the first schedule. But the enhancement of such dues even to the highest limits permissible would not ensure the solvency of the Moulmein Port Fund. It is, moreover, inadvisable that the burden of maintenance of the Port should be placed entirely upon shipowners. In their capacity as wharfingers the Port authorities derive revenue from their jetties, quays and godowns. It is desirable, however, the Government considers that the revenue thus obtained should be restricted to what will suffice to cover the cost of maintenance of such works. It is deemed advisable, therefore, that express power be given to levy dues upon goods for the purpose of defraying the cost of conservancy and general requirements of the Port. The Bill is modelled on the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885. It gives power to the Local Government to extend its provisions to any harbour in Burma, other than Rangoon, and provides for the levying of dues upon goods landed from, or shipped into, any vessel in such harbour or port.

WOMEN WORKERS' UNION.

'AT HOME" AND MEETING AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A meeting of the Christian Women Workers' Union was held yesterday afternoon at Government House, and was largely attended. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was "at home" to the ladies, and prior to the meeting tea was served in two shamianas opposite the Durbar Hall, the guests being received by Capt. Goldie, Capt. Egerton, Capt. Jackson, Capt. Vaughan and other members of the staff, and presented to Her Excellency, who, with that charming grace which is so characteristic of her, made everyone immediatety feel at home.

An exceedingly pleasant half hour was spent in conversation and in listening to the music provided by the Governor's band.

The meeting took place in the Durbar Hall, Her Excellency presiding. Short addresses on various branches of the Union's work were given by four ladies, and a useful and enjoyable gathering concluded shortly after 6 p. m. The meeting was a private one, and not open to the Press.

Miss A. L. Millard, Superintendent of the American Mission School for the Blind, gave a brief account of the work done at the school. The school has been in existence since 1900, having been started with three little famine children in one room of a chawl. Since then it has grown to its present number of 45 boys and girls, and occupies two rented bungalows in Love Lane, Mazagon.

About one hundred and fifty children have attended the school for a longer or shorter period.

There is a cane workshop for blind young men in New Nagpada Road, Byculla, where they may be daily found making chairs and various kinds of tables, chairs and baskets.

They are paid according to their work and are able to earn at least their food. If not altogether financially, this shop pays in keeping these young men from begging on the streets, and gives them a feeling of self-respect and independence.

Three boys have studied for matriculation in the Mission High School and are now teaching. One is teaching English in a night school. Several of them have done well both in Indian and English musics. Three girls are also acting as pupil teachers and are very helpful in the home life and in the case of the little ones. They also make bead curtains for doors and windows.

Apart from the Government grant, this school is entirely dependent upon donations and subscriptions for its support. It is hoped in time to secure a site and permanent buildings for the greater efficiency of this work.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Januaay 17 was 662, giving a death-rate of 35·14 per annum per thousand as against 575 the corresponding period of last year, and 638 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 75 died from fevers ; 13, plague; 5, small-pox; 12, measles ; 31 phthisis ; 42, diseases of the respiratory organs ; 56 diarrhœa: 19, dysentery ; 25, still-born ; 91, old age and debility ; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 291; Hindu low caste, 101; Musalman, 150; Parsee, 30; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 29; Eurasian, 3; European, 3; Negro-African, 2; The total number of births was 455 as against 424 for the corresponding period of last year, and 426, the average over thepast five years.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th January 1914.	Total from 1st April 1913 to 9th January 1914.	For week ending 9th January 1913.	Total from 1st April 1912 to 9th January 1913.
Vessels piloted into Harbour ...	33	1,007	25	969
Vessels floted out of Harbour...	32	995	33	980
Vessels transported	32	1,009	18	716
Vessels attended to	3	75	1	75
Vessels warped ...	...	14	2	49

The Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, in a correction slip issued by them for the Income-tax Manual say ; —House rent allowances are exempted from payment of income-tax ; and the rental value of a house, occupied free of rent, should not be assessed to income-tax.

The Horbury Urban Council recently applied to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, Colonel Parker, to purchase part of his property at Horbury, known as Low Park, 11 acres, for a recreation ground and the erection of houses for the working classes. The property was recently provisionally valued under the Finance Act at £5,286. Colonel Parker has informed the council that, having regard to the purposes for which the land is required, they can have it for £3,204, and the council have agreed to purchase it.

The total number of persons dealt with in the Scottish Criminal Courts in 1912 was 162,886, an increase of 7,349 on the previous year. With the exception of malicious injury and forgery, the increase is found in all classes of crime, but is most noticeable in crimes against property without violence and in minor offences, the rise under the heads of drunkenness and breach of the peace amounting to about three-fifths of the whole increase. With regard to serious crime, the total number of persons proceeded against was 26,949, an increase of 2,217, or nearly 9 per cent., on the figures of the previous year. No capital sentence was passed in 1912, but 95 males and three females, the lowest number recorded since 1906, were sent to penal servitude, and of these only 24 were not registered as habitual criminals.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, JAN. 23.

Before The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Causes.

For hearing exceptions to Commr's Report.

407-12—Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Hamirmal Ratnachand Chitnis M & K.
502-07—Smetham. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Dhijabhai Tapidas. Raghavaya.

Long Causes.

426-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limjibhoy Nariman v. Cooverji Limjibhoy Nariman and ors Dubash and Co Edgelow G W and Co.
231-12—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Narsey and anr Tyabjee D and Co.
490-13—Manecklal and T Kundlik Pandooji Banikar and ors v. Dhondiba Panduji Banker and ors, Smetham B & Co Maneckchand and T.
604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkor widow v. Dayabhai Premchand, Edgelow G W and Co.
609-13—Surajmal and Co Khanderao Ramachandra and anr v. Trikamdas Lalsukhram and ors Daphtary F and D.
617-32—Patell and Ez., Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and anr v. Fakerniboo widow and anr. Mirza M and M.
618-13—Wadia G and Co Purkha Doda and Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani and anr In person Jehangir G and B.
623-13—Unwalla P and P, Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.
336-13—Mulla and M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co a firm and ors Wadia G & Co.
351-13—Smetham B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla and M.
366-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v Keshow Raghowji Lote Smetham B & Co.
4-12—Manecklal and T Laxmibai Widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.
970-11—Raghavaya N & Co v Radabai widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.
472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shanker & ors v Messrs Ramratun Okarn a firm.
470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvabh Hamukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai anr Sunderdas & Co.
629-13—Little & Co Vasudevji Bhaskaracharya v Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S.
639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar in person.
556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr Surajmal & Co.
532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v Tricumji Tokersey and anr Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.
652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.
342-13—Nadirshaw and D. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Rahim Joosub, Shroff D and D.
1114-13—Daphtary F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.
1094-13—Duphtary. Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally vs Ebrahim Juppeyd. Motichand.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Cause.

674-13—Nadirsha, May Margaret Fernandez vs S K Waz, C P D Cunha.
58-12—Shroff D and D Prithiraj Jithmull a firm v Bhila Chandarsingh and ors Subnis and G.

Short Cause.

1010-13—Shroff, Bai Gupabai vs S S Talpade, Little.

For hearing exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

281-11—Raghwaya, Bai Mithubai vs. Mulji Sunderji—Mulla

Long Cause.

341-13—Shroff, Bai Gujrabai vs S S Talpade, Little.
74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors Judah & S.
340-13—Sunderdas and Co Jamnadas Harakhji and ors v Moldiva Haji Cassam Ludah and ors Bhai K and G.
625-12—Crawford, Edwin Ria vs Messrs W A Patinji and Co, In person.
140-13—D J Master (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor and ors Manicklal and Ty.
512-12—Jehangir M and S Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors Raghaveya N and Co.
360-13—Pestonji R K and Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria M B Chothia, Pest R K and Co.
772-13—Soonderdas and Co Sobhagchand v Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P and P.
767-13—Rustomji and Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.
757-13—Bhai K and G Hirachand v Shavchand Dharmsey and and ors Manchersha and K
809-13—Bicknell M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and ors a firm Edgelow G W and Co.
630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors v The Albert Press Co Ld and anr Little and Co Bhai K and G.
637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahimbhoy Karrimbhoy Nairji v Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain and V.
688-13—Soonderdas and Co Rose Kate Coirea v Thomes William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

814-13—Rustomji and Co, Dadabhai vs Khansaheb Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Abdulla, Crawford.
1124-12—Payne, Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail vs Fatmabai widow, Matubhai.
1275-12—Smetham, Framji Sorabji Ghandi vs Luxmibai widow, Wadia.
32-12—Khanderao, Hashammia Haji Esmail Chatani vs Khatizabai and another, Judah.
1223-13—D J Mantri, Mreshwar Narayen vs Gujanand Narayen Little
362-13—Dubash, Sarabai widow vs Ali Mahomed Allarakhia Wacha.
1300-12—Amin, Mogul Hoosein Ramjan vs. Mogul Hasan Hoosein and another—In Person.
499-13—Edgelow, Madhowrao Jesingrao vs Karsandas Ladha, Nadirsha.
1032-10—Wadia, Hari Vaiubhdas Kasidas vs Kanayalal Jai Narayen Subnis,
804-13—Pandia, R H H Shroff vs Dr. Sorabji Dosabhoy Nadirsha, Wadia.
849-13—Surajmal, Javerchand Dalichand vs Dolatram Kundanmal Daphtary
859-13—Mulla, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Jimbabai widow Ardeshir
889-13—Madhowji Morarji Thackersay and Co.. vs Aga Haji Abdur Rehman and sons, Mulla
805-13—Surajmal Kanji Pragji vs Premji Valabhdas Ardeshir
899-13—Hiralal, Jamnadas Damji vs Vurajlal Tarachand, Payne
910-13—Madhowji, Dhunabnai widow vs Vullubhdas Lakhmidas and another, Jamsetji.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK'S CAMP.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles go into camp at Santa Cruz next Saturday, Jan. 31st, for a week, and an interesting programme of work has been arranged. On the opening night there will be a night march, bivouac, and night outpost, the operations lasting from 10 o'clock at night until 10 o'clock next morning.

On the following Wednesday there will be an inspection by the General Officer Commanding when the work will be "protection of a convoy," and Saturday, February 7th, will be inspection day.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commanding, dated January 22.

Saturday 24th instant, Nos. 1 & 2 Companies Gun Drill and instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery. Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress—Khaki and Caps.

The E. E. Company will Parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 26th instant, and proceed to Middle ground for Defence Light Manning.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Colaba from the 7th to the 15th February 1914.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding, dated January 23.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts I & II must bring their bayonets.

"C" Coy. on Saturday, the 24th instant.
"F" Coy. on Sunday, the 25th instant.

The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914. On Saturday the 31st January special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi station. Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 7th February). From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m. From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up deficiency before the 29th instant.

The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company :—

No. 7634 Vol. T. K. Fordyce.
No. 7635 Vol. C. W. Pugh.

B. V. A. RIFLE CLUB.

The following is the result of the Spoon Shoot held on Sunday last 18th January 1914 :—300 Yards :—Gr. Dixon 31—3=28 ; Br. Smith 28 Scr = 28 ; Cpl. Wilson 30—3= 27 ; Gr. Clerk 29—2= 27.

500 Yards :—Gr. Clerk 33—3= 30 ; Sergt Forbes 32—5= 27 ; Sapper Barr 27 Scr = 27 ; Br. Hayward 32—6= 26.

800 Yards :—Gr. Dixon 35—4 = 31 ; Br. Smith 32—1 = 31 ; Gr. Clerk 34—4 = 30 ; Gr. Stevens, 29 Scr= 29.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated January 23.

To-day, Friday the 23rd instant.—Parade. Reconnaissance 7 to 8 a.m. Rendezvous Light Horse Camp. Dress.—Mufti, hunting saddles, compasses and note-books, &c.

Saturday the 24th instant.—Class Firing.

Sunday the 25th instant.—Class Firing.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon the 7th March and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning the 23rd March, 1914.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—**Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.**

The 5.25 p.m. train from Waterloo to Portsmouth broke in two on Dec. 28. just beyond Godalming. The train consisted of 16 coaches, which were crowded with passengers. The driver, discovering the accident, backed his half of the train, the momentum causing the other half to advance, with the result that there was a slight collision. Nobody was hurt.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

A Mad Elephant

crushing out a man's life with its huge foot, would not be more terrible than the cruel demon Rheumatism—Rheumatism that cripples the limbs, weakens the muscles and crushes all comfort, peace and hope by its horrible pains.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cures Rheumatism. Its phenomenal success is a matter of record the world over. Just rub it into the aching parts—apply it where the pain is and the pain goes.

You owe it to yourself, to your family, to shake off the grip of Rheumatism and be well. So send for a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm at once.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

The Electrophone in useless Conspicuous than Eye-glasses.

THE DEAF CAN HEAR

If you are deaf or hard of hearing, do not fail to send your name and address to-day and arrange for Stolz Electrophone 15 DAYS' HO TRIAL or v for Booklet 41 & testimon

Indian Agents :
JAMES MURRAY & Co.
12, Govt. Place, Calcutta.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA

**PHIROZE

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to
BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.
Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 21. BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent.	Consols...	73 15-16	1-4	
2½ do.	Rentes...	85 3-4		1-4
2 1-2 do.	Sterling Loan...	89	1-2	
do. do.	Govt. Securities...	63 7-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in London	Spot ...	26 1-2		unchgd
do. 2 moths' hence ...		26 5-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York		57 1-2		unchgd
Exchange on London at	Paris ...	25-22	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...		20-49		
do. do. New York		4 86 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...		4 1-2		since
do. Short London Bills ...		8th Jan.		
8 month's sight...		3 1-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 month's sight...		3		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trades Bills...		3 3-4		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trades Bills...		3 3-4		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...		2 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...		2 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 day sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Weak.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,75,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for ... ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
Rs. 14,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 5,40,000 " to Bombay.
Rs. 1,10,000 " to Madras.

20,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received above that rate 11 per cent.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received above the rate 11 per cent.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta 15·97 Bombay 16·06.
Telegraphic Transfers :—
Rs. 20,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 43,50,000 " to Bombay.
Rs. 14,90,000 " to Madras.

79,10,000

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,10,10,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs.1,00,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—

Bills on Calcutta	Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Transfers on Madras	Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Bombay	Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Under the arrangement made for the grant of Telegraphic Transfers on India against Sovereigns shipped to this country from abroad the Secretary of State for India in Council has purchased £200,000 due from Egypt on 30th January.

COTTON.

QUOTATION.—

Spot	...Good business done.
Futures	...Steady.
Manchester	...Business poor.—Buyers and sellers.
Total Sales	...12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 2,000
Imports	... 2,000
Mid-Americans	...7·24+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9·85 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·86 unchgd.	6·87 unchgd.	6·89 unchgd.
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·87 unchgd.	6·86 unchgd.	6·81 unchgd.
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·76 unchgd.	6·60 —01	6·42 —02	6·32 —02

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·65 May 12·44
New York noon call Mar. 12·64 May 12·46.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·85 May 12·95.

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	29,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	20,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000
Exports to Continent ...	11,000
Spot Cotton ...	13·06+05

Futures—Month of March 12·72+07
Futures—Month of May 12·52+07

Declined early owing unfavorable cables and advanced later on improved financial conditions and walk street buying.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	...13 unchgd.
Futures month of March	...12·92+04
Futures month of May	...13·03+04
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Steady.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 21.

Gray shirtings 41-42in. 38 yds. 16 lbs 45 8-10
" 44in. 33 38 1-2 yds. 9lbs 9-13
White " 40-41in. 4 yds. 18 square 10 4
" Nainsooks 43in 19 yds. 22 by 21 6-10

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	...37 1-4 unched.
Do. Months	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Hull—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Do. Months	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Tone—Steady.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	...No seller.
Barletta Russo	...35 1-8. Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... } 35 1-2 unchanged.
Victorian ... } Jan.-Feb. Sellers.
New South Wales ...

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ...unchanged.
Do. Months— ...April-May
Do. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...54 unchanged.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May
Do. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...48 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...47 unchanged
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calutta ...47—6d.
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— ...London—Sellers—Easier.
Tone—Firm.
Ligseed Argentine—La Plata—43 1-4 unched.
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market...6-6-9—0-0-6 Feb.-March—Hull—Sellers—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality ... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ... 3 0 3-4+1-4d. Jan.-Feb.—Value—Steady.

METALS.—
Standard Copper G M B ...£64 3-4+1-8
Copper Braziers ...£80 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...£6 3-4 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—10s.—Value.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35s. 6d.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow. 36s.
General Tone of Tallow Auction.. Firmer.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar—10 1-2
C & F India double bags. 12 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments. Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 11 1-4—18
Do. Months of Shipment ...Feb.-Mar.—Nominal
German Beet-root 88 p.c.... 9 3+1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers. 9 5 3-4—1-4d.—May—Sellers
Tone—Extremely Quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 4 1-2—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-July—Sellers
Tone—Quiet—Prices rather easier.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta ... ...11 6 unchgd.
C & F Bombay ... ...10 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Value—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 3—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 4 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 9—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 10 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Still idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING JAN. 22nd 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Bullion	96,000	London	Mercantile Bank
7 do do	2,98,750	do	Supt P & O S N Co

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th Jan. 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	44	48,044
B. B. and C. I. Ry ..	33	38,571

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since	13th Nov.	7 p.c
Bank of Bom. "	15th Jan.	6 "
Bank of Mad. "	3rd Jan.	7 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 10 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged. There is also no change in the Bank of Bombay rate.

EXCHANGE :—

Council Bills went well. The market opened firm at 1s 4 3-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. on demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months sight Credits. There has been littled enquiry for Bank remittance and there are few private bills offering.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8 1
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 5-16d
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 1-4 April
Do. Francs Ready	...171 1-2
Do. Marks "	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...189 1-2
Shanghai "	...187 1-2
Japan "	...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 5-16 for Cash and the war Settlement and has remained steady with a moderate business doing. Rates close as under.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 5 0
1st Settlement	...Rs. 95 5 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs. 95 6 0

BULLION :—

Rates for bar silver in London were unchanged at 26 1-2 for ready and 26 5-16 for forward. The local market opened steady at 67 1-8 for the first settlement and closes unchanged.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	23 15 9
Australian Gold ...	"	23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold ...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	"	68 2 0
1st Settlement ...	"	67 2 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	66 11 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	"	77 8 0
1st Settlement ...	"	76 8 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	76 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND CO.—"Estimate of National Ginners Association up to 16th January 1914, 13,530,000 bales" Liverpool:—"Very small featureless market but steady New York: "Market very steady; nothing offering."

GRUNING AND CO.—"Statistical position is growing in strength. "There is a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance."

During the night good Broach dropped to Rs, 298 1-2 in the bazaar; and this morning owing to the improvement in the American markets the rate opened at Rs. 300. The market has had rather a better tone, and though these has not been much business doing during the day prices have kept fairly steady in most cases, rates closing as under in a quiet but steady market.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	311 March
Good do do ...		301 1-2 "
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...		288 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...		285 "
" " Yeotmal ...		275 "
" " Dhamangaon P. ...		268 "
" " Khamgaon Akola ...		256-7 "
" " ...		256-7 Mar.
" " Amraoti ...		259 Jan
" " Khandeish ...		232 "
F. G. " Khandeish ...		223 "
Fine " Muthia ...		227 "
" " Bengal ...		222-3 Jan.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...		227 Mar.
F. G. Bengal ...		216 1-2 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	12,000
Total Imports	...	57,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6·88 +02	6·89 +02	6·91 +02
April-May	May-June	June-July
6·89 +02	6·88 +02	6·83 +02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·78 +02	6·62 +02	6·44 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
May	...	Rs 8 13 6 R.T.

RAPESEED —
The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	...	Rs. 9 1 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow "	...	Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 57 8 0
Black Kutni	...	Rs. 45 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 10 4 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED —
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 34 0

COTTONSEED —
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 24 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold	...	Rs. 48 0 0
Small	...	Rs. 47 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Delhi May 85 p.c. ready		Rs. 5 8 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5 15 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...		1,575
Bank of India ...		64 1-2
Bank of Baroda ...		157
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank ...		15
Eastern Bank ...		75

MILL SHARES

Ahmedabad Advance ...	810
Bombay United ...	487 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	218
Bombay Burmah T C...	910
Crescent ...	111 1-4
Currimbhai ...	227 1-2
Colaba Land ...	1,410
David ...	465 1-2
Fazulbhai ...	437 1-2
Kohinoor ...	740
Khatau Makanji ...	1,365 x.d.
Maneckji Petit ...	1,980
New Great Eastern ...	217 1-2
Nagpur ...	1860
Swadeshi ...	1465
Standard ...	1,150
Treacher and Co ...	485
Tata I and S Co Ord...	75 1-2 134

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	137 1-2
New Berar ...	530
New Mofussil ...	800 x d

RAILWAYS.

Tapti ...	575
Fara Sirajganj Rly ...	26
Ahmedabad-Prantej Rly	675
Dhond Baramati Rly ...	119
Central Provinces Rly...	118 1-4 x d

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce in to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	18,693	Bales.
Wheat ...	8,506	Cwts.
Linseed ...	3,169	"
Rapeseed ...	401	"
Gingellyseed ...	18,377	"
Poppyseed ...	nil	"
Groundnuts ...	4,793	"
Castorseed ...	5,496	"
Rice ...	2,384	"
Myrabollams ...	4,745	"
Cottonseed ...	35,905	"
Mowrasseed ...	11	"
Gram ...	145	"
Joowar. ...	3,758	"
Maize ...	nil	"
Barley ...	nil	"

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia s—2 cases woollen venctrans. Gysi and Kleingijing; 175 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bros; 632 cwts cotton seed cakes, K Devchand and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 8 casks chutney, Manockji Poonja ji and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.
Castalia s—50 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—2 bales cotton cutting, E Hayim; 1 cwts tortoise shell, E Moledina; 2 keys Chestney, S E Nissim.
Styliani Bebis s—5 bales savri cotton. The Bombay and Co; 60 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co; 100 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.
Bassano s—10,000 cwts cotton, seed, Volkart Bros.
Laconia s—10,000 cwts cotton seed, 1,000 cwts caster seed, Sanday and Co; 20,000 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR STETTIN.
Bassano s—201 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Styliani Bebis s—4,000 cwts groundnut seed. Jetha Dewji and Co; 1980 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Iran s—495 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 30 bales cotton H E Bade and Sons; 10,000 cwts groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co; 201 mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Elswick Manor s—58 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 16,596 cwts groundnuts, 2,00 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed 14,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Chakrata s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 715 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, 8,397 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 5,850 cwts gingillyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR SUEZ,
Chakrata s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.
Ninive s—75 Bales cotton, Soloman Bros; 633 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts linseed, 1,200 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 50 cwts cashewnuts, R Givandas and Co; 50 balas hemp, K Reeve and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN
Ninive s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
E. F. Ferdinand s—2,001 cwts nigarseed, John Fachiri; 385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Laguna s—2 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.
E F Ferdinand s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 cwts nagkesor, G Suchedina and Co.
Laguna s—2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ODESSA.
E F Ferdinand s—262 cwts turmeric. M Jaferbhoy.
Laguna s—600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Federiko Glavic's—500 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Glenchung s—300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 300 bales cotton, T Nishimaton and Co; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 1200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Vermont s—2,800 bales M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1900 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.
Banca s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Glenchung s—1,200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Vermont s—1,294 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.
Glenchung s—2,000 bales cotton, M B Khisha.
Banca s—350 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Glenchung s—100 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.
Vermont s—300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—JAN. 22.

Steamer Kandelpis from New York—Agents W. and A Graham and Co—1324 boxes clocks, 12 cases drugs, 3 cases patent medicines, 28 cases, 1 package, 1 box, medicins, 41 cases vaseline, 6 cases locks, 495 cases lanterns, 1,000 cases mineral colza oil, 30 cases varnish, 1,007 cases, 4,009 barrels lubracating oil, 7 packages, 45 cases paint, 15 cases paper, 20 cases grapenuts, 95 cases oats, 38,800 cases refined petroleum, 2 cases soap, 100 cases grease, 260 cases paraffin wax, 250 cases, 15 barrel wax, 14 cases, 825 bales domestics.
Steamer—Zoroastrian from Calcutta—Agents Cursetji Mancherji and Sons—6069 tons coal.
Steamer—E F Ferdinand from Kobe—Agents A L S N Co—577 bundles rattons, 2 cases paper, 12 cases nutmegs, 155 bags sago, 101 bags topico flour, 300 bundles sandal wood, 2,453 pieces planks.
Steamer—Laguna from Trieste—Agents A L S N Co—11 cases lamps, 59 bundles, 124 attais, 150 packages dry fish, 48 packages fish fins, 24 bags ghee, 20 bales paper, 2,750 bags sugar, 9,565 pieces deelwood.
Steamer—Ormidale from Calcutta from—W and A Graham and Co—5150 tons coal 97 tons coke.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
January.		h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	23	m 8 52	24 9
		10 32 a	28 2
Sat	24	m 9 58	25 2
		11 12 a	28 10
Sun	25	m 10 48	25 9
		11 46 a	29 3
Mon	26	m 11 31	26 2
Tues	27	m 0 16	29 3
		0 10 a	26 5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
January.		h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	23	m 3 44	21 1
		3 8 a	16 5
Satur ...	24	m 4 39	20 3
		3 59 a	16 2
Sun	25	m 5 19	19 6
		4 44 a	16 0
Mon	26	m 5 54	18 10
		5 24 a	16 1
Tues	27	m 6 25	18 3
		5 59 a	16 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
23 (Friday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 26m.
24 (Saturday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 27m.
25 (Sunday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 27m.
26 (Monday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 28m.
27 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 29m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, Jan. 26th, 0h. 4-1m. p.m.; Apogee, 31st, 11-0h. p.m.; First Quarter, Feb. 3rd, 4h. 3-6m. p.m.; Full Moon, 10th, 11h. 4-7m. p.m.; Perigee, 12th; 7-0h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 17th, 2h. 53-0m. p.m.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations, Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00 00,000	1,06 ,00,000	6,07,28S	500	1,620 x d	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	20	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08,355	50	65	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank L' ...	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,599	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£59	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ..	£3 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£400,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£4	76	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2,050,000	$ 25	£40	34	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,98,125	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500 a k / £375,0 0 8 k	£415,000	£30,105	£12½ / £12½	£12½ / £21½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1,0 0,000k	£1,000,000	£54,008	£12½	610	19	87†	18	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,89,153	10,00,000	39,000	100	176	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half- ear.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	665
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	142
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	120
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	109
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	577½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	135

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ltd...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	36
Mandla-Bhon Ry. Co. Ltd...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account, 31-12-12.	Paid up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-42-12	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p.
Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Weaving Co.	Soncharedal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	800	140	62-5	5 3-5	5 1-5	4	n
Bombay Flourd Mill Co. Ltd.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,531	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ltd...	Kothari Sutaria and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,03,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ltd.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	86,70,404	67,19,225	100	250	89,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-11-5	700	1,420	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ltd.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-3-7	...	500	250	8213-15-8	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ltd.	Tata Sons and Co.	98,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 / 250	1,890	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ltd	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	112½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co Ltd.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,43,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000	...	250	445	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tulleckoband and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,83,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ltd ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,58,000	10,00,000	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	745	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co.	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,325 x. d.	7,036-1-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Goculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1 110 x. d.	33016 1-	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,03,500	...	60,76,955	44,53,815	1,000	...	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ltd.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ltd.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,7 0	...	2½	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Bradbury and Co	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	935	267-4-4	10	10

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT SEMI-FINALS.

ROYAL SCOTS WIN AFTER PLAYING EXTRA TIME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

The semi-finals in the All-India Hockey Tournament were played this afternoon before a large number of spectators.

In the first game the North Western Railway Volunteers won a fairly easy victory over the United Province Police by seven goals to one.

In the other game the 9th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery from Meerut, after playing extra time, were defeated by the 1st Royal Scots, the local team, by three goals to one. The Volunteers will meet the Scots in the finals on Saturday.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

The two days' competition for the Wimbledon Cup was held on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. This week conditions being Medal play over nine holes each morning. The Cup is held for one year by the competitor returning the lowest scratch score. A handicap sweepstake in both Senior and Junior classes was held at the same time. As a result of the first day's play, Hamilton with a very good round of 41 headed the list from Owen, Coombs and Jessop who all returned 44. Hamilton, however, could not maintain this form on the second day, and returned 45 Jessop made no return at all, and Owen went right off his game and returned 54 for the second nine holes. Coombs improved in his game considerably, and playing very steady golf came in with a 41 which just won him the cup by one stroke, his total being 85 to Hamilton's 86, Hamilton's first round of 41 was very steady his card reading 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, and he again played good golf up to the seventh hole, on the second morning.

To the eighth hole, which is by no means an easy one, although a possible two and a probable three, took six strokes and this lost him the cup. Coombs was driving particularly well, especially on the second day, when he took fives to the first three holes and a four to the fourth. He had a long putt for 4 on the fifth green, but was too merry and took two more to hole out. He got the sixth in five. With an excellent drive and a brassey he was almost on the green in two to the long seventh and holing a useful putt of three yards was down in four. With a three at the eighth, where another two yards putt was holed, he finished with a four. He also won the senior handicap competition. The junior handicap competition was won by Nicoll with a nett score of 77. For a golfer with a handicap of 18 strokes two rounds of 46 and 49 with the course in its present condition is extremely good. On the second day he did seven out of the nine holes in five each and took 14 strokes for the other two. Provis, also an 18 handicap player, was second with a nett 79. Results.

WIMBLEDON CUP.

E. E. Coombs	...	...	85
J. L. Hamilton	...	...	86
J. H. Hardie	...	...	93
T. N. Begbie	...	...	95
W. J. Nicoll	...	...	95
H. Provis	...	...	97
J. E. Grafton	...	..	97
A. C. Owen	...	...	98
M. D. Crichton	...	...	100
G. W. Talbot	...	...	101
N. Gude	...	...	102

SENIOR HANDICAP.

E. E. Coombs ...	85	scr.	85
J. L. Hamilton ...	86	scr.	86
J. H. Hardie ...	93	—3	90
T. N. Begbie ...	95	scr.	95

JUNIOR HANDICAP.

W. J. Nicoll ..	95	—18	77
H. Provis ...	97	—18	79
J. E. Grafton ...	97	—14	83
G. W. Talbot ..	101	—16	85
N. Gude ...	102	—14	88
A. C. Owen ...	98	—10	88
M. D. Crichton ...	100	—10	90

BENGAL PRESIDENCY ATHLETIC MEETING.

Saturday January 31st will witness the twenty-first athletic gathering of the Bengal Presidency Athletic Association, which this year is being held earlier than usual. It is to be hoped, says the *Statesman*, that this fact will bring about greater success than ever in the past, and, granted fine weather, the attendance should be a record one. Splendid entries are expected, but as has always been the case intending competitors do not enter until the last day, but up to the time of writing quite a good number have sent in their fees. For the Relay Race, open to the British Army, it is pleasing to state that the gallant Royal Irish Rifles will defend their title, and the corps that can take from them the "Sir George White Challenge Shield," will have to possess some excellent runners. The Royal Irish Rifles are coming from Kamptee and the other British Regiments already entered are the Seaforth Highlanders from Agra, the 3rd Royal Fusiliers from Lucknow and the 2nd King's from Peshawar. The quarter mile and the 600 yards for the British Army this year promises to produce as fine races as has ever been seen, for Sergeant Drummer Andrews of the Buffs, who carried all before him at the last Burma Meeting is competing in these two events and will do his best to beat Sergeant Miller, who in recent years has been the greatest athlete in India Very few entries have so far been received for the Amateur, Native Army and School events, but as stated these generally come in with a rush on the last day. For the Amateur Relay Race the E. B. S. R., E. I. R. and B. N. R. have sent in their fees.

INDIAN TEAM FOR BISLEY.

EFFORTS FOR REPRESENTATIVE SELECTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Major W. Donald Smith, Madras Volunteer Guards, is now taking active steps to organise a picked team to represent India at Bisley. He proposes to take Home a picked team, and to this end he has circulated a scheme in which he states:—

"I am firmly of opinion that if I can only receive co-operative help from volunteer corps in India, Burma and Ceylon and the general public, together with some sort of official support, that I will be able to organise a really good and representative team, one which I feel confident will hold its own against the best teams competing at Bisley. I have estimated what the team should require for their proper equipment, steamer fares and other expenses connected with the tour. It may here be mentioned that as regards teams representing Australia, Canada, South Africa and Guernsey, that their entire cost is borne by their Governments, while Singapore is part aided. It is my intention, should I receive sufficient support to form a committee who will be responsible for the selection and working of the team. It is particularly requested that a selection of men of volunteer corps should be based on their shooting qualifications only, irrespective of considerations of colour, position, rank, etc.

"I venture to think," Major Smith continues, "that should my endeavours result in success they will give a strong impetus to volunteering and tend to render the cause more popular than it is at present, as every volunteer would make great efforts to become highly efficient in drill and musketry with the desire of securing a place in the team, in hopes of some day or other visiting the land of his forefathers.

"Lieut.-Colonel F. D. Bird, V. D. Madras Volunteer Guards, Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Mr. W. T. Grice V.D., A.D.C., 1st Batt., Calcutta Volunteer Rifles; Lieut. Colonel W. Ward, V.D., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, and Lieut. Colonel P.A. Barton V.D., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, have so far intimated their willingness to serve on the Committee, and it is my intention to add to this number. The scheme has the support and sympathy, among others, of the Governor of Madras, who recognises the importance of sending the best team that can be obtainable, irrespective of rank or race, if success against other countries is to be obtained, and to show his sympathy, His Excellency has been pleased to subscribe Rs. 250 towards the Indian team for Bisley."

BOMBAY RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR SATURDAY.

The following horses have been left in for next Saturday's extra meeting:—

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:—Dalmatia, 10st 9lbs; Forfeit, 9st 8lbs; Bachelor's Knot, 9st 11b; Lady Douglas, 7st 13lbs; Impecunious, 7st 5lbs; Lord Reay, 7st 11b; Sly Kiss, 6st 13lbs.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles:—Dhaman, 10st 2lbs; Nakib, 9st 10lbs; Tajilmulook, 9st 5lbs; Sir Knight, 8st 13lbs; Money Gold, 8st 10lbs; Gowahajmer, 8st 5lbs; Real Gold, 8st; Sunspot, 7st 12lbs; Young Salanic, 7st 8lbs; Trustee, 7st 6lbs; Valens, 7st 6lbs.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Harry Johnson, 9st 7lbs; Ajmer, 8st 9lbs; Castaway, 8st 9lbs; Good Gold, 8st 6lbs; Young Hyderi, 8st 6lbs; Berar, 8st 4lbs; Nafa, 8st 4lbs; Welcome, 8st 2lbs; Yungi Dunya, 8st 2lbs; Thabashir, 8st 1lb; Tulwar, 8st; Golden Ducat, 7st 13lbs; German Silver, 7st 12lbs; Seaman, 7st 11lbs; Jessor, 7st 9lbs; Sir Malt, 7st 3lbs; Farash, 6st 10lbs.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Sweden, 9st 8lbs; Maasai, 9st 7lbs; British King, 8st 13lbs; Ream, 8st 12lbs; Solar Star, 8st 11lbs; Bahlool, 8st 9lbs; Moonspot, 8st 5lbs; Abdul Aziz, 8st 4lbs; Lord Roseberry, 8st 4lbs; Mat-hat-Baig, 8st 4lbs; Gafal, 8st 1lb; Castaway, 8st 1lb; Dilkush, 8st; Grey Ghost II, 7st 13lbs; Anaz, 7st 13lbs; Ben Hur, 7st 8lbs; Maidania, 7st 7lbs; Fado, 7st 4lbs.

A NOVICE SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:—Present, Yama, Decoration, Rumezan, Puma, Vudhia, Sayel, Lotus, Conspirator, Meteor, Rejh Allah, Crescent, Haughty Boy, Crisis, English Spot, Zindan, and Arabian Consul.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Division I:—White Silk, Gulberga, Faleh Khan, Thunder, George V, Kayid, Long Silk, Jeman Pasha, Stable Boy, Rising Dawn, Golden Gate, Fareed Beg, Nawabzada, Sunbeam. Division II.—Inspiration, Partner, Khailan, Red Silk, Heliograph, Minimax, Ranjit, Bin Rashid, Navigator, Arrem, Burges, Engine, Nainava, Tuba, Sir Peter.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT

EIGHT TEAMS EXPECTED TO COMPETE.

As has been previously stated in these columns, the Bombay Polo Tournament for the Idar Challenge Cup will commence on February 26. It is expected that eight teams will compete, including the Oxfords from Ahmednaga, and the 29th Lancers.

Those responsible for the Tournament are very grateful to the Western India Turf Club for their generous gift of four cups of the value of Rs. 250 each for the players in the winning team.

BOMBAY HUNT.

TWO SHORT RUNS.

Thursday's meet at the Jackal Club brought out over sixty followers, among whom were T.E. Lord and Lady Willingdon, Mrs. W. L. Graham, Mrs. Saxby, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. Chrystal.

A start was made at early dawn for the graveyards, near which a jack was put up, which quickly took us over the intervening country to Sahar Hill Preferring, however, to break back, he puzzled the pack for a while, until they found his scent again on the Melon Ground near the small Nullah. Making his course along this for a while, he again took a right turn which set his mark for the spot he had started from, but not being able to get there, he sped straight on for the railway. Fortunately a pie dog running across, aided the Whips in diverting the pack from the railway.

The Master then took hounds across to Sahar for another draw, and was successful in finding again on the far side of the village. Hounds followed him rather hesitatingly across the Bomanwadi Valley, until they came to the Nullah. Crossing this they hunted their quarry round the khete, on the far side, and suddenly getting good scent they tore away with a rich burst of melody, passing the stone wall, which those who wanted could jump with but slight deviation. They bore on to Chackla where the jack had been headed back from the road. Having made a very sudden turn, he puzzled the pack for a while, but before long his line was picked upon the far side of the trees. Avoiding the backwater, he crossed the Andheri Road, and appeared to be making for the backwater on the other side, where the crossing is particularly obnoxious and some of the Field premeditating his eventual course, crossed, by the bridge much to their subsequent disadvantage, for the quarry avoiding all thick-going shaped his course for Marole over some good bund country and the pack rolled him over at the pipe, which he had not the energy to face, his running along for level crossing sealed his doom.

The meet on Sunday will be at Parla.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following guests were present at a dinner at Government House last night:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. McLeod, Judge High Court, Miss Morris, Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C.E., F.U.B., Secretary to Government, Public Works Dept., Captain W. Lumsden, C.V.O., R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine, Mrs. Lumsden, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Kt., Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman, Kt., Lady Nariman, Mr. J.S. Wardlaw-Milne, (Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.) Mrs. Wardlaw-Milne, Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, J. P., ex-Sheriff of Bombay, Mrs. Marshall (wife of Colonel W.R. Marshall, the Sherwood Foresters) Lieut.-Colonel Forbes, Commander C.W. Shearme, Royal Indian Marine, Major S. Evans, I. M. S., Professor, Grant Medical College, Bombay, Mrs. Evans, Major F. Harvey, R. A. M. C., Major C. R. Kelly, Royal Garrison Artillery, Major W. P. Alexander, Royal Garrison Artillery, Mrs. T. E. Watson (wife of Major T. E. Watson, R. E.) Mr. N. W. Kemp, Bar.-at-Law, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Mr. P. Eccles, I. C. S., Assistant Collector of Customs, Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., Compiler of General Administration Report, Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S., Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Captain C. Hawtrey, R. E., Mrs. Hawtrey, Miss Grenside, Captain H. S. Hutchison, I. M. S., Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College, Mrs. Hutchison, Captain F. H. James, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Engineer Commander M. Sennett, H. M. S. "Swiftsure," Mr. H. P. Stringfellow, Banker, Mrs. Stringfellow, Mr. W. S. Millard, (Messrs. Phipson and Co.), Mrs. Millard, Mr. R.D. England, merchant, Mr. T. Ibukiyama, Manager, Nippon Yussen Kaisha, Mr. C. Bowen, Mrs. Bowen, Mr. Nigel Kerr, General Superintendent, the Eastern Telegraphic Co., Mrs. Nigel Kerr, Mr. Ratan Tata, merchant, Mrs. Tata, Mrs. Allan Harker, Mr. Dexter Davison, Mrs. Dexter Davison, Mr. H. A. Wadya, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Assistant Editor, *Times of India*, Mr. F. Hearson, the Bombay Company, Ltd., Mr. F. W. Sprott, Mr. R. M. Gray, clergyman, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Merewether, Miss Knox, Miss Egerton, Mr. C. C Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S. and Mrs. Watson.

NURSING SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 22.

In consequence of the Senior Lady Superintendent, Miss F. S. Kelly, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service of India, having been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 19th of March, 1914, and of Senior Nursing Sister, Miss M. E. Katsch, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service of India having been invalided the following promotion and transfer has been sanctioned:—Lady Superintendent Miss A. M. Chaterhouse has been appointed Senior Lady Superintendent, vice Miss E. S. Kelly and transferred from Poona to Meerut.

Senior Nursing Sister Miss. P. F. Watt has been promoted to Lady Superintendent and posted to Poona, vice Miss A. M. Chaterhouse,

Senior Nursing Sister L. B. Dunwoodie has been posted to Lucknow.

Senior Nursing Sister Miss. E. Sykes has been posted to Agra.

Nursing Sister Miss. E. J. Reid has been promoted to Senior Nursing Sister vice Senior Nursing Sister Miss. M. E. Katch, and posted to the 6th (Poona) Division.

Nursing Sister Miss M. A. Stronghill has been promoted to Senior Nursing Sister vice Senior Nursing Sister Miss P F. Watt, and posted to the 7th (Meerut) Division.

The Maharaja of Bhutan is on his way down to Rangiah, Assam, to receive Mr. Claude White, C.S.I., ex-Political Officer in Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet. Mr. White was received in Calcutta on the 7th instant by Rajah Ugyen Dorjee, Prime Minister of Bhutan, and they both left for Rangiah on the 11th instant. Mr. Gould, I. C. S., officiating Political Officer in Sikkim, has also gone to Rangiah. Mr. White is back in India to renew old friendships. He will go to Sikkim after a short stay with the Bhutan Maharaja.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

GRAMOPHONE DEALERS IN COURT.

DISPUTE OVER THE USE OF A RECORD.

As the original side appeals were finished, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor yesterday heard civil matfussil appeals.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah took the whole day in hearing a criminal appeal which was preferred by five convicts against the decision of Mr. Baker, the Sessions Judge of Bijapore. The arguments of counsel were not finished when the Court rose.

Mr Justice Davar heard two part-heard cases and reserved judgment.

Mr. Justice Macleod, after his usual Chamber matters, sat in the Court and passed a consent decree in a suit filed by The Gramophone Co., Ld., against T. S. Ramchandra Bros., dealing in musical instruments in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Beaman was engaged in hearing the breach of promise case, in which his lordship, after hearing counsel, reserved judgment.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, a consent decree was taken in the suit filed by the Gramophone Co., Ld., against T. S. Ramchandra and Bros., a firm carrying on business in musical instruments, praying that the defendants were not entitled during the subsistence of the renewed agreement or of any subsequently renewed agreement to order out any records of any of the songs of Mahomed Hoosein, a professional singer, herein already recorded by them, or to put up the same for sale or to include the same in their catalogue of songs, or directly or indirectly to record any further songs of Mahomed Hoosein, or to press or manufacture any further records of the songs already recorded by the defendants, or to commit any other breach of the terms of the consent decree in suit No. 340 of 1901. They further prayed that the defendants, their servants and agents, be restrained during the subsistence of the renewed agreement by the injunction of the court from ordering out any records of any of the songs of Mahomed Hoosein, already recorded by them and from putting up the same for sale.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Dadachanji, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, defended.

The plaint showed that by a contract in writing of September 1, 1907, and made between the plaintiffs and Mahomed Hoosein, a professional singer, Mahomed, *inter alia*, agreed, for the consideration therein mentioned, to furnish the plaintiffs with his songs for the purpose of records being made and further agreed not to sing for any other talking machine company or in any way to give his voice for any disc records or to have any kind of transaction with other talking machine companies or persons other than the plaintiffs for the period of three years. On April 15, 1909, the plaintiffs filed a suit in the High Court against the defendants, praying *inter alia* that the defendants should be restrained from manufacturing or selling or in any way using records for the reproduction of songs, recitations, dialogues or other matter which reproduced the voice of Mahomed Hoosein, and which had been manufactured by the aid of Mahomed Hoosein since September, 1, 1907. The contract was due to come to an end on August 31, 1910, and contained no option in favour of the plaintiffs for a renewal of the same for any further period. Before the contract ended a new contract was made on April 16, 1910, by which Mahomed Hoosein agreed for a period of three years, from September 1, 1910, to sing, talk, perform or play for the purpose of records being made for use on the gramophone machines made by the plaintiffs and further agreed not to carry out performances for any other talking machine company, except the plaintiffs and found himself not to have any connection whatever with any other such company.

Thereafter, by a consent decree in a suit of 1909, it was settled between them that the defendants were restrained from directly or indirectly recording any further songs of Mahomed Hoosein or pressing or manufacturing any further records of the songs already recorded during the subsistence of the agreement between Mahomed Hoosein and the plaintiffs.

The defendants then wrote to the plaintiffs that the period of restraint under the decree expired in August, 1913, and the defendants gave the plaintiffs notice that they (defendants) would order out records of the songs of Mahomed Hoosein already recorded by them, and on receipt thereof would put up the same for sale in the market and would include the same in their catalogue of songs.

The plaintiffs said that unless the defendants were restrained from infringing the rights of the plaintiffs in the manner threatened by the defendants, the plaintiffs would suffer heavy loss and their rights under the agreement would be seriously prejudiced.

The defendants denied that the plaintiffs would suffer heavy loss or that their rights would be seriously prejudiced unless the injunction was granted as alleged. They also denied that more than one agreement in renewal was contemplated by the consent decree. They submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the relief claimed.

By consent a decree was passed by which the suit was dismissed, each party bearing its own costs. It was further declared that the defendants be at liberty to manufacture and sell records of the songs of Mahomed Hoosein.

SEQUEL TO A MURDER.

At the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, an appeal, preferred by Gopalacharya Govindacharya and five other for the revision of sentence passed on them by the acting Sessions Judge of Bijapur, came up for hearing.

Mr. Jinnah, with Mr. N. V. Gokhale, appeared for the first accused; Mr. Weldon with Mr. Gumaste for the second and fourth accused; and Mr. Velinker with Mr. Bhinde for the fifth. Mr. P. B. Shinge appeared for the third accused.

The facts of the case are that Anapa Desai shot dead his agent, named Hanmant Mangoor, on March 12, 1912, in the village of Hooshkeri, in the Badami taluka. As Desai was an influential and wealthy man, the body of the deceased was disposed of with the help of the accused. No inquest was held on the body and no report was made to the police; and in the death register it was stated that the deceased died of apoplexy. In spite of this the police received certain information, and when the ashes and bones of the deceased were examined, shots were found. Desai was tried and sentenced to transportation for life on the charge of murder and the other six accused were then charged with making away with evidence. The sixth accused, named Hanmant, was found "not guilty" and was acquitted, while the others were found "guilty" and sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Arguments of counsel were not finished, when the Court rose.

THE POLICE COURTS.

INDIAN GIPSY HOUSE BREAKERS.

SERIES OF BURGLARIES IN NATIVE TOWN.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadar C. H Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Bhagwan Bhana and two other Kathiawari Waghris (Indian gipsies) were charged with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 1,305, from the house of Mohanlal Oghadchand, at Mumbadevi Road, under circumstances already reported.

The first accused was sentenced to two years, and the second to eighteen months' hard labour while the third accused was acquitted. The first accused was also charged with house-breaking and theft in Sheikh Memon Street and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

This was the last case in connection with the series of burglaries by Indian gipsies in the Native Town.

BY-ELECTION FARCE.

VOTES FOR ONE CANDIDATE IN BYCULLA WARD.

The Municipal Commissioner, as already stated, having refused to accept the withdrawal of Mr. Mahomed Ismael Karte, one of the two candidates for a vacancy caused in the Byculla Ward by the resignation of Jaffer Joosub, the other candidate Mr. Cassamali Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy had to trouble his voters to go to the booth at Sankli Tank to register their votes for him.

Mr. Karte was absent, but the farce of a contested election had to be gone through, and the registration of votes went on till 6 p. m. All the votes were registered for Mr. Cassamali Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy, who was duly declared an elected Councillor of the Bombay Corporation for that seat in the Byculla ward.

A YEAR'S BALANCE SHEET OF LONDON.

BUDGET OF £11,000,000.

The cost of the social government of London by the London County Council (which, of course excludes the local services in the different boroughs) amounted in the financial year 1912-13 to just over £11,000,000. Of this the ratepayers contributed a little over £7,000,000.

The London County Council commenced the year with a balance in hand of over three-quarters of a million and finished up with a balance of half-a-million. In grants from the Government the council secured two millions and receipts in aid of national services administered by the council came to over a million. The expenditure was: Six millions for the main services which the council administer; a third of a million in equalisation grants; half a million in pensions and establishment charges; over half a million in grants to guardians; whilst over three millions were allocated to the interest and redemption of debt. The turnover on municipal trading concerns was two and a-half millions, so that the sum of £8,894 earned for the relief of rates is no great profit.

The subjoined statement gives at a glance what the various items of London government cost:—

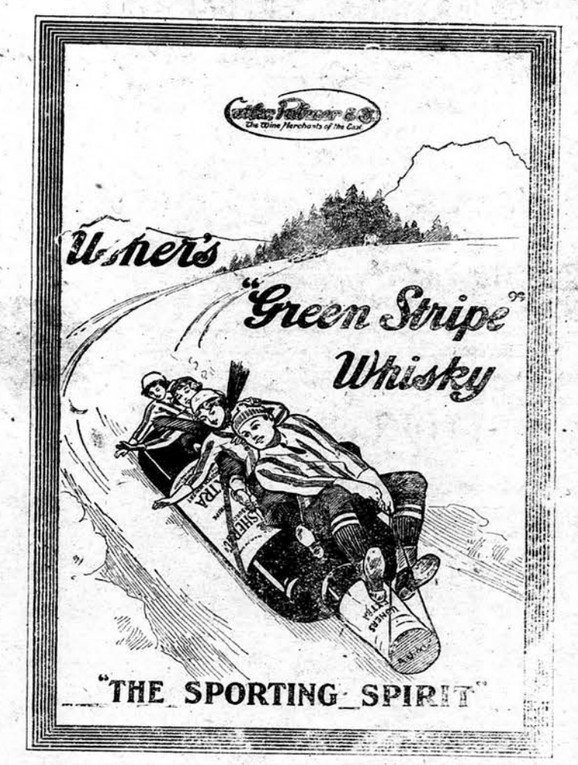
Education ...	...	£4,212,772
Asylums ...	...	188,419
Establishment charges	...	487,734
New County Hall ...	...	30,634
Fire brigade ...	...	307,000
Gas and meter testing	...	6,723
Historical buildings	...	1,571
Horniman Museum	...	2,534
Inebriate reformatories	...	10,645
Main drainage ...	...	619,569
Parks and open spaces	...	189,854
Places of detention	...	5,338
Steamboats and piers		29,549
Street improvements, widenings, etc	...	1,027,180
Thames flood prevention ...		2,692
Unhealthy areas ...	...	92,822
Weights and measures testing...	...	10,484

The council also raised a million and a half for capital expenditure during the year. Of this, roughly, half a million was for education, half a million for tramways, £219,000 for street improvements, and £200.000 for main drainage.

The balance-sheet of debt shows that the council now owes £51,398,000. This debt last year cost the ratepayers just over 1s. 1d, in the pound for the council had to find two and a-half millions for interest and redemption. The debt on the tramways is now £9,882,000, and nearly three millions are owing on working class dwellings. The assessable value of London for the year was £44,772,000 and the produce of a penny rate was £186,553.

CONVICT'S RUSE.

Strolling across the yard at Chelmsford Gaol, a decently-dressed man requested the warder to open the gates for him, "as he had finished repairing the organ." The warden eyed him carefully. "What's your name?" he asked, turning to the visitor's book. "Griffin," said the man who had finished. Repairing the organ. But "Griffin" was a name which did not seem to have been entered, and the warder thought he would keep the gates closed for the moment. In a few minutes his caution was justified "Griffin" proved to be one of the convicts, who after hiding himself while at exercise had managed to steal the clothes he was wearing from the officers' quarters.



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THE Bombay Gazette

Friday, 23rd January, 1914.

INDIA AND YELLOW FEVER.

DURING the sittings of the All-India Sanitary Conference at Lucknow, references are repeatedly being made to the exhaustive report prepared by Major S. P. James, I. M. S., on "The Protection of India from Yellow Fever." This terrible disease has not yet made its appearance in this country, but Major James remarks that the abundant presence of the mosquito *Stegomyia fasciata*, which transmits it, the susceptibility of the population, and the general conditions in the chief seaports, are very favourable to its existence and spread, and he adds that it is believed that the introduction of the virus would be followed by a devastating epidemic which would be exceedingly difficult to control. Thirteen years ago Sir Patrick Manson drew attention to the risk of the disease being introduced into Asia through the opening of the Panama Canal, and in October, 1911, Major James was deputed by the Government of India to ascertain the conditions in a portion of the endemic area in Central America, and in a number of seaports between that region and India. The report which he has drawn up is an exceedingly voluminous one, and the result of his study of the modification of distances between Indian ports, the UnitedStates, and seaports from which yellow fever might be introduced, which will result from the opening of the Canal leads him to the conclusion that the spread of yellow fever into India, should it occur, will not be the result of direct trans-Pacific shipping to this country from and through the endemic area in Southern America. In his view, "the new danger to the East" is a direct danger so far only as Hong-Kong, and the spread of the disease to the Straits Settlements and to India cannot result save as a consequence of the infection of ports in Japan, China, the "East Indies" or Australia. The distances to Japan China and Australia and, what Major James describes as the East Indies will be much shorter by the Panama Canal than by the existing routes, and direct traffic to these countries from the endemic areas may thus be expected. Major James, however, does not take a pessimistic view. In his opinion, it is by no means certain that the Canal will enhance the risk of the spread of the yellow fever to the extent that has been anticipated. The sanitary position on the Atlantic side of the Canal and in the Canal Zone itself, has, as he points out, undergone a transformation since 1903, when Sir Patrick Manson called attention to the dangers now being discussed. In addition to the Panama Canal Zone, Colon, Havana and other Cuban ports, as well as New Orleans, Rio de Janeiro and nearly all the West India Islands, were free from yellow fever when the report was being drawn up, and it is doubtful whether any port on the Atlantic side of the Canal which is likely to be engaged in trans-Pacific trade is endemically affected. In proceeding to trace the routes of ships from the endemic area to their destination in Asia, Major James declares that the precautions taken in Honolulu afford a strong protection against the infection of Asia. Ships after leaving Honolulu pass into latitudes which are not usually favourable to the life of the mosquito, and the remaining ports of call are Yokohoma and other Japanese seaports, and Shanghai. Whether the *Stegomyia fasciata* occurs in these ports is unknown to the writer. But he affirms that if it is present and sufficiently abundant, the introduction of the yellow fever virus might lead to an epidemic. The climate, however, is of such a nature that the disease would entirely die out through the winter, and fresh importation would be necessary for its reappearance. In Hongkong the climate is more favourable to the development of yellow fever, but it is uncertain whether *Stegomyia fasciata* is to be found there. On the whole, Major James arrived at the conclusion that the present routes are not very favourable to the infection of Asia, and he suggests that the fresh routes which may be adopted would lessen the risk that ships may start with infected mosquitos on board. But, while adopting the views we have cited, Major James observes that they afford no justification for the conclusion that little or no action is at present necessary. He, therefore, recommends that permanent arrangements should be made to secure continuous first-hand information regarding the yellow fever situation in the endemic area, the actual shipping traffic from and through that area to the East, and the measures that are taken to prevent shipping from carrying the infection. He strongly urges the appointment of a medical officer to be attached to the British Consulate at Panama, whose work would chiefly be that of an intelligence officer in the endemic area. The appointment of a second medical officer to act as an intelligence officer in an area of which Hong Kong would be the centre he also considers to be highly advisable, and he affirms it would be of great advantage to appoint a third officer with headquarters at Singapore. The practice of attaching of an officer of the Public Health Service to American Consulates in foreign ports has been in existence for some years and has been found to be of great value, and Major James declares that the adoption of a similar system would be a reasonable and effectual safeguard to the East and to India. His second main recommendation is to the effect that the study of various matters in connection with the etiology and prevention of yellow fever may be taken in hand, and, considering that the whole subject affects British Possessions generally, he maintains that the work of carrying out these two recommendations could best be performed, under the authority of the Home Government, by combined action in various parts of the Empire. It is, however, necessary, according to the writer, that India should proceed uninterruptedly with a systematic investigation of the *Stegomyia fasciata* problem, and also with the continuous improvement and development of constant water-supplies, combined with the abolition of cisterns and other water storage receptacles: in other words with the carrying out of measures which would be of permanent value in reducing the breeding places of the yellow fever mosquito. Finally, Major James recommends that independent of the scheme outlined above, steps should be taken for strengthening the line of sanitary defence for British Colonies in the East, and for India especially, in Hong Kong. From observations which he has made in Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon, it would appear that the problem of reducing the *Stegomyia fasciata* mosquito in the Indian seaports centres in the water supplies. This question assumes a peculiar interest in Bombay, and the fact that the possibility of the introduction of yellow fever into India exists, emphasises the necessity of dealing with a firm hand with attempts to maintain any system of water storage which may help to bring another terrible scourge into this country.

THE FRONTIER. The news received from the North-West Frontier during the past few days is not of a reassuring character, and when the conditions alleged to exist in the Khost country are considered, in conjunction with the impudent outrages committed in British territory, the necessity for effective action becomes obvious. The most regrettable feature of the situation is outlined in a telegram which we publish this morning stating that the outlaws of Khost have secured complete immunity against interference by subsidising local Afghan officials, and that representations to the Kabul Durbar have so far been ineffective, mainly because of the attitude of helplessness which the Afghan Government adopts where Khost is concerned. It will be seen that not only are "local Afghan officials" involved in charges of corruption, but that the Central Government at Kabul is alleged to be weak, and weakness is not a defect usually attributed to the Amir. What remedy for this undesirable state of affairs would prove most effectual we are unable to suggest, but it is fairly obvious that the efficient patrol of the principal roads is necessary, and it remains to be decided whether the patrols should be provided for the Amir if he is unable or unwilling to arrange that matter for himself. There are fairly reliable statements that the caravan routes to Kabul are insecure, and there is also evidence that the outlaws do not propose to confine their efforts to exploiting Afghans. They have already levied a heavy toll on life and property in British territory, and it does not seem probable that the Government of India will fail to attempt to check their depredations.

Notes of the Day.

In an Associated Press telegram from Rangoon relating to the trade of Indian ports, which was published in our issue of yesterday, it was stated that the Bombay Port Trust has increased its indebtedness in the last ten years by Rs. 6,580½ lakhs. This figure is erroneous, the actual total being Rs. 658 lakhs.

Sir Daniel Fulthorpe Gooch, who has been invited to join the Shackleton expedition, is the third baronet, and has attained the age of 44. His grandfather, the first baronet, was a celebrated engineer and chairman of the Great Western Railway. The present baronet succeeded to the title in 1897, a year after his marriage. He now has two sons and two daughters, his heir being a youth of sixteen.

The officers who, as Reuter reports, have been fortunate enough to be acquitted or to obtain reductions of the sentences passed on them in connection with the Krupp scandals, appear to be ranker officers of artillery. They were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, coupled in some cases with degradation to the ranks or cashiering, for supplying Messrs. Krupp with information with regard to the plans of the Ordnance Department and the tenders of other firms. Several non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department were also concerned in the scandal.

A marriage conducted under the rules of the Brahmo Somaj has some picturesque features. In Calcutta an Indian member of the I. M. S., has married a grand-daughter of Keshub Chundra Sen, the founder of the Somaj, and a Calcutta contemporary, in the course of its description of the ceremony says: "Then the bridegroom retired to the dressing-room and changed the clothes he was wearing, and attired himself in the wedding dress presented to him by the bride's father—a handsome silk panjabi and an unequally effective dhoti." It would be interesting if our contemporary were to explain what is an "unequally effective dhoti."

The pending by-election in the Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire, following on the elevation of Sir Charles Cripps to the peerage, is interesting, quite apart from the question of party relations. Among the three politicians named when the mail left as possible candidates was a nephew of Lord Beaconsfield who himself was three times candidate for the Constituency. Disraeli made his maiden political speech in his first campaign, and it is also said that in the course of his canvas he had "the door shut in his face" by the owner of Hughenden, a house in which, in later years he made his home.

It has become the custom in recent years for the chairmen of the leading London banks to review the whole commercial situation at the periodical gatherings of the shareholders. It will be observed that at the meeting of London and Smith's Bank, held on Wednesday, Sir Felix Schuster dwelt on the signs of a coming reaction in trade. The causes of this probable development are world-wide, and it is impossible to predict with anything like certainty how far the reaction is likely to go. As we have more than once pointed out, the failure of Swadeshi banks, caused by reckless, mismanagement and speculation can have only a temporary effect on India's prosperity. This country may experience set-backs from time to time, but the general tendency must be towards greater commercial prosperity. Far-sighted Indians are pointing out that if the mercantile classes among their fellow countrymen, as distinct from the cultivators, are to share fully in this enhanced prosperity they must adopt a high standard in their every-day dealings. Credit after all is to a large extent a matter of reputation, and the position held by English banks is due to the scrupulous honesty as well or to the ability with which they are conducted.

In mail week, the *Pall Mall Gazette* returned to the subject of the Indian Viceroyalty, and professed not to believe that Lord Hardinge will complete his full period of office. It will be remembered that at Calcutta recently, His Excellency denied specifically the rumours of his impending retirement, and declared that he had been restored completely to health. Notwithstanding this, we find that the *Pall Mall Gazette* seized on a verbal turn in the authorized denial of the rumours respecting Lord Kitchener and India, and drew pointed attention to the fact that the communication denied that Lord Kitchener was to be appointed "in the near future." Doubt is even thrown on the Viceroy's estimate of his own health. "With Reuter circulating once a week telegrams about Lord Hardinge's magnificent health," says our contemporary "and his wonderful exploits with a gun and in the hunting-field, a contradiction about Lord Kitchener became inevitable. Lord Hardinge wants to stay his full time in India, if he can. We wish him well, we hope he may be able to do so but we fear that he will not stand the strain for another couple of years. If he goes, Lord Kitchener's appointment as his successor is now a practical certainty." This is persistence, indeed.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 17th instant arrived at Aden at noon on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Moldavia" with the outward mails of the 16th instant passed Suez at 4-30 a. m. on Thursday.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

COMMERCE AND CHARACTER. At the last Social Conference, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said that commerce meant credit, and credit meant character, but that the financial crisis in Bombay showed that some of the men concerned in it were men of no character. The moral to be drawn from these observations is that the collapse of a number of Swadeshi banks is most deplorable as a reflection upon our character and commercial morality. That Swadeshism has suffered a temporary set-back is not so unfortunate as the causes which have led to the failures. Most of the directors certainly had no motive of self-interest in associating themselves with the concerns. Some of them I know to be most honourable men, and they have themselves been grievous sufferers. But many of them know as much of banking and finance as the present writer, that is, precious little, and designing persons were able to play upon their ignorance and misplaced trust. The Indian public had never before realised so fully and so clearly as now that the directorship of a bank or a public company is not a sinecure, or an ornamental office, that it carries with it a grave responsibility which, in the event of a mischance, might turn into grave risk. It was believed again, that any man in the street might become an auditor, and any friend or creature of the agent or directors of a company was appointed nominally just to meet the requirements of the law. It is now brought home to us that the graver responsibility goes with the duties of auditor, that he must be a thoroughly trained and competent man, able to perform his work efficiently, and that he may be careless or dishonest at his peril.

A POPULAR HERO. Punishment of offenders can only be an act of retributive justice. But, however, stern the sentence, it could bring small comfort to the hundreds of investors who have been ruined. It will not, again, bring much solace to them to reflect than Swadeshism will emerge purer and stronger from its ordeal of fire. It does not speak well of our character for discernment that when the man, who has gambled with other people's money, and had embarked upon colossal silver transactions which ended disastrously, patched up a sort of happy family understanding with the complainant who had made the gravest allegations against his bank in the High Court, he was hailed by some of our papers as a hero who had narrowly escaped the sufferings of a martyr. He was extolled as the "Napoleon of Finance," as the patron-saint of Indian banking, as the pillar of sound Swadeshism. The charges made against his bank were so grave, so specific, so categorical, that their sudden withdrawal, followed by a sudden shaking of hands, gave rise to misgivings which were abundantly confirmed by the tragedy and disclosures which followed. Even then some journals continued their blind adulation, and very few had the heart to express condemnation. All this bespeaks a rather low moral standard. A few years ago I was in Calcutta, where I had a talk about the prospects of Swadeshi enterprises with a Bengali pleader, and he had the candour to tell me that people were not so very ready to put their money in some of these concerns, because they had no confidence in the promoters, nor in the efficiency of the management. According to him, the shyness of Indian capital was not to be ascribed altogether to timidity or lack of enterprise. The present crisis has recalled his words to my mind.

MAN AND MOTOR. In these days, a man is measured by the size and value of his motor. It is so everywhere in spite of the divine truth uttered by the poet that "rank is but the guinea's stamp; the man's the man, for a' that." Charity may, or may not, cover a multitude of sins, but wealth, assuredly, does. It may be that it is more so here than elsewhere. But there are snobs and flunkeys everywhere, and material pomp and magnificence will appeal to this all-pervading class of human beings. The noise made by the motor must be agreeable to many of its occupants, as it draws the gaping multitude. Its pride of pace, its supreme scorn of the poor pedestrian, who must run hither and thither to make way for the machine as it whirls past, reflects in some degree, the character of the occupant. So long as the world is unaware of the realities concerning the motor man, he is bowed to by the vulgar, and even by "the mob of fine ladies and gentlemen." I am not, of course, so foolish as to condemn a class. Many members of the motor fraternity are excellent and honourable men. But, especially in view of the recent financial disclosures, it is quite conceivable that not a few of the men included by Carlyle in the term, "gigmanity" when judged by a nice and ethical standard will be found to be not worthy of their motor, that not a few must have an ugly skeleton in the cupboard and that while it is hidden from view, they win for themselves a name and reputation, not at all in keeping with their real worth. Many of these dubious mortals pass through life unscathed, and the truth concerning them is buried with them How many false gods we may be worshipping in our ignorance. How much may depend upon the favourable turn of the dice which bears the man triumphantly on the crest of the wave, who otherwise might have sunk ingloriously. The sage has asked, if every one of us were to receive our deserts, how many would escape a whipping? These reflections will occur naturally to the victims of misplaced confidence in men who with reckless criminality, have sported with their money. I may hasten to add that I am not one of the victims. But I am in deep sympathy with them, and can fully enter into their feelings.

DISUNION AMONG BHATHIAS. I informed my readers some weeks back of the ultimatum which the Bhathia reformers were contemplating against the caste leaders, who are staunch in their conservatism and strict in their orthodoxy. The reformers seem to be eager to mend or end the constitution under which the reactionary forces have, all along, had the upper hand. They have told the Mahajan Sethias that they had neglected the disposal of many outstanding cases for years, and that the parties concerned being held, meanwhile, under a social ban were in a most unenviable position. They declared that if they did not take up these cases within a given time, they would call a meeting of the caste themselves in the Mahajan building. This was a challenge, to which no reply was vouchsafed by the Elders. They had played a waiting game for years, and might pursue it a little longer. The reformers, however, were determined in their aim. They advertised a meeting for Sunday last, at the Mahajanwady, and the Elders resolved upon a counter-move by calling a meeting half an hour earlier. The meeting of two hostile forces presaged a storm, and while discord and disorder reigned supreme, it was impossible to transact any business. As happens often in such cases, each party is accusing the other of misbehaviour. There is no wonder that the patience of the progressives should be exhausted. It is, indeed, exasperating to keep men waiting for trial and judgment for years, and it was only fair and reasonable to demand that all outstanding cases should be brought before the caste without further delay. The Sethias, if they want to continue their hold on their caste unimpaired, should not regard with disdain the new forces which have sprung up in the community, and which, unless they are wisely handled, may overthrow their authority in the end. It is not a wise policy to meet the reformers as opponents who must be put down with a high hand. They must not presume too much on the number of their supporters, although they greatly outnumber the enlightened section. They must avoid a possible schism and separation. It would be futile to endeavour to baffle the other side by strategic movements and tactical ingenuity. These arts will not avail. I should advise them to compose their differences on a fair basis of compromise, in order that the community may profit by the strength which is derived from union. One thing is certain, the Elders, if they desire to consult their own interests as well as those of their caste, must relax in their rigid, unbending orthodoxy.

DION.

A WIRELESS CHAIN.

FRANCE AND HER COLONIES.

The time is not far distant, writes the *Westminster Gazette*, when it will be possible to communicate by wireless between the Eiffel Tower, whose powerful installation will be further reinforced during the next few days, and every one of the French Colonies, using French stations all the way. What this means may be realised when it is recalled that the Empire of the French Republic is spread over territories as far distant as Senegal and New Caledonia, and from Tunis to Tahiti. If the sun never sets on the British Empire the same may be said for the Colonial Empire of France, which covers a total area of about 4 3-4 million square miles, though nearly 4 1-2 million square miles make up her huge possessions in North and Central Africa.

At intervals all along the coast from Bizerta to Loango stations of varying capacity are already either working or under construction, and these are being rapidly linked up by way of Timbuctoo with the debatable land to the east of Lake Tchad, where the French seem at last to have succeeded fully asserted their influence, after several disasters. Another line of wireless stations runs up from Brazhaville to Fort Lamy and Abesher, and new posts are being constructed at strategical points in the hinterland of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis. An important link in the chain is Djibutil, in French Somaliland, which has been the active centre of gun-running in the Persian Gulf from time to time. In Madagascar some nine stations are contemplated, from which communication with Reunion will be possible. On the other side of the Indian Ocean the remnant of the French Empire in India will be supplied with "wireless," far to the west the French West Indies will form a link with French Guiana.

From Pondicherry, on the Madras coast, messages will be sent to various stations in French Indo-China, the chain being completed by the construction of stations on various islands in the Pacific, including the penal settlement of Noumea, in New Caledonia, the Marquise Islands, and Tahiti. Paris will thus be linked before very long by "wireless," under French control, with every one of her scattered colonies and dependencies.

The completion of the system will be particularly useful, of course, in Central Africa, where in the past the lack of easy communication has not infrequently led to disasters which have seriously checked the advance of French influence. The distances to be traversed by reinforcements will remain as formidable as ever, but this difficulty is largely overcome by the establishment of chains of fortified posts from Senegal as well as from the French Congo, right into the heart of the once "Dark" Continent.

The Maharaja of Patalia and suite have just returned from a month's visit to Jammu. The Maharaja shot nine leopards and numerous other game.

A Berlin journal has published a bitter letter from a German resident in the Malay States protesting against the treatment of the chief officer of the steamer "Silesia," who was arrested and fined at Penang for preventing a constable from doing his duty. The German correspondent of the Berlin journal is excessively indignant over the affair, but he is wrong, says *The Statesman*, in assuming that there was anything exceptional in the treatment of the officer, who had evidently committed a gross contempt of court. Any officer of a British vessel would have been dealt with in the same way for any such offence. Indeed, there was a case of a very similar nature in Siam some years ago in which a British shipmaster was hauled before the local British court and sharply dealt with for presuming to disregard the authority of the court on his own vessel. The captain in that case recognised that he had been in the wrong and nobody dreamed of making any such hysterical outcry over the affair as that which has been raised by the German writer.

TRADE OF THE WORLD.

SIR FELIX SCHUSTER'S REVIEW.

ANOTHER WARNING OF TRADE SLUMP.

PROGRESS IN INDIA.

SALUTARY LESSON OF THE BANK FAILURES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Referring to the recent labour troubles at a meeting of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, Sir Felix Schuster said that a better understanding between Labour and Capital would be all the more necessary as there were signs of a coming reaction in great activity of trade.

He reviewed the causes of the diminution of industrial output, including the congestion of European stock-markets; the difficulty of raising fresh loans; the condition of South-Eastern Europe after the wars; the deplorable events in Mexico; difficulties in Brazil owing to a fall in the value of coffee and rubber, and poor crops; political and financial disturbances in China and the calamities in Japan.

Referring to India, Sir Felix said that a series of prosperous seasons had been followed by a partial failure of rainfall impairing purchasing power. The failure of Native Banks owing to wild speculation and the total disregard of the elementary rules of banking had, perhaps, provided a salutary lesson.

Despite these temporary setbacks there had been material progress in India. Her industrial and agricultural development had been remarkable and was likely to continue with the extension of railways and irrigation.

The expansion of the foreign commerce of the United States and increase in her exports gave her great power over European money markets. The passage of the new Tariff and Banking Acts in the United States were most important events in the commercial world and must have a far-reaching effect and make the United States a more formidable competitor than ever, both in International commerce and as regards the position of London as the centre of International banking. He did not doubt that British trade with the United States would be increased to the advantage of both nations.—Reuter.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

At a meeting of the East Indian Railway Company, Colonel Gardiner, presiding, said they were pushing forward as rapidly as possible measures to increase the facilities for dealing with the growing traffic requirements at Calcutta. The company had been promised large allotments of funds. They anticipated very valuable results from the Commission appointed by the Governor of Bengal in December. Colonel Gardiner mentioned as one of the most urgent requirements a bridge over the Ganges at Mokameh.—Reuter.

INDIA'S TRADE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan 22

Figures published by the *Statesman* to-day show that the clearing house totals have risen in the past five years, in the case of Calcutta from just under Rs. 200 crores in 1909 to Rs. 330 crores in 1913. In the case of Bombay from Rs. 140 crores in 1909 to Rs. 220 crores in 1913. In that of Madras from Rs. 19 crores in 1909 to Rs. 23 crores in 1913. In that of Rangoon from Rs. 44 crores in 1909 to Rs. 62 crores in 1913 and in that of Karachi from Rs. 7 crores in 1909 to Rs. 12 crores in 1913.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

STEAMER TO GO THROUGH IN APRIL.

PANAMA, Jan. 21.

It is announced that there are now thirty feet of water in the Culebra Cut, which, hitherto, was the only part of the Canal not completed. A large ocean steamer could traverse it and it is intended to send a Panama Railroad steamer through, probably in April.—Reuter.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

COMPLETION REPORTED TO THE KING.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Lord Esher, Chairman of the Queen Victoria Memorial Special Committee, has reported the completion of the Memorial to the King, who has replied, expressing his gratification at the accomplishment of the scheme and at the generous support given it throughout the Dominions.—Reuter.

TAXED FOODSTUFFS.

CANADIAN MINISTER'S DEFENCE OF PROTECTION.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.

The Minister of Finance has emphatically refused to remove the duty on foodstuffs, affirming that the present time is not propitious for a downward revision of the Tariff. He does not believe that duty-free food would reduce the cost of living while he says it would affect industries employing 52,000 workers and having an annual output of dol. 25,000,0 0.—Reuter.

LATE GENERAL PICQUART.

AMIENS, Jan. 21.

The funeral service of General Picquart was attended by the Premier, the Minister of War, and MM. Clemenceau, Dreyfus and Labori.—Reuter.

[M. Labori is the lawyer who fought so gallantly for Dreyfus.]

JAPANESE NAVY ORDERS.

BLACKMAIL CASE EVIDENCE.

REMARKABLE LETTER.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.

At the trial of Carl Richter yesterday, the Court refused the application of the defence that the stolen letters should be read. The only document read was a letter to Wilhelm, Acting Director of Siemens and Schuckert, containing quotations from the stolen correspondence.

One quotation from a letter from the Berlin head office to the Tokio branch, sent some time in 1911, says:—"It was really criminal to conclude the commission agreement with Admiral Fujii in London when our old agreement with Admiral Iwasaki exists, working faultlessly. Why then arrange with Fujii for 5 per cent. on ships to be built in England and 2½ per cent. on all other orders for the Japanese Navy?"

The other quotation is from a letter from the Tokio Branch in reference to the fact that Captain Ide, then member of the Naval Commission in London, had been criticising Siemens' prices. It deprecates any considerable reduction and says:—

"Orders are given in Tokio, and recent orders show that the firm's friends in the Ministry of Marine are working reliably. If Ide continues to annoy us he must go. It will not be hard to manage it."

The letter mentioned another Japanese official in London who had a mission to find out "what members of the Commission do not work for us and according to the wishes of our friends here to see that they are removed or rendered harmless."—Reuter.

[As stated in Thursday's cables, Carl Richter, formerly a typist in the Tokio Office of the electrical apparatus manufacturers, Messrs. Siemens and Schuckert, was sentenced to two years' penal servitude for stealing important documents from the office and attempting to use them for the purposes of blackmail.]

JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

TOKIO, Jan. 22.

The Diet has reassembled. The Foreign Minister in a long speech made special reference to Japan's relations with China and as to the Californian question with the United States.

He said the peaceful settlement of the crisis which arose on account of the killing of three Japanese at Nanking in September was largely due to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He further dwelt on the remarkable development of Japan's trade with China and the increase in the number of Japanese residents in China.

With regard to the Californian question he said the United States had not replied to the third protest of the Japanese Government on the subject and that previous replies had been unsatisfactory. Other plans for a settlement being elaborated.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

THE FIRST SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The first submarine for the Australian Navy has arrived at Portsmouth from the builders. The crew of thirty will begin the course of instruction. The sister-ship will be ready in a few weeks, when both will proceed to Australia.—Reuter.

60 MILES AN HOUR.

WONDERFUL FLIGHT BY AVIATOR.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Sellers has made a wonderful flight of 350 miles with a mechanic at sixty miles an hour.—Reuter.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The rate of discount has been reduced to 4 per cent.

The German discount has been reduced to 4½ per cent.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Messrs. Kuen Loeb have taken the entire issue of the New York State loan of fifty million dollars, the largest amount the State has ever issued, at 106·077.—Reuter.

LIEUT. BRANDON.

TO COMMAND GUN BOAT IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, Jan 22

Lieut. Brandon, one of the officers who was sentenced for espionage in Germany, has been appointed to the command of the gun-boat "Bramble," on the China station.—Reuter.

A NEW LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Applications for a Victorian loan of £4,546,000 are invited.—Reuter.

SIR FLEETWOOD WILSON.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has been sworn in as a member of the Privy Council in the presence of the King at Windsor.—Reuter.

LATE SIR W. LEE-WARNER.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The memorial service for Sir William Lee-Warner in Westminster Abbey to-day was attended by Lord Crewe, many members of the India Office and other notable persons.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE "A 7" FOUND.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO THE SEARCH.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Submarine "A 7" has been found in thirty-three fathoms of water.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Oil floating on the sea led to the discovery of submarine "A 7."

Lord Michelham, in a letter to the Lord Mayor, suggests that the latter start a permanent national fund on behalf of the dependants of the victims of submarine disasters.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the submarine "A 7" lies at a depth of 23 fathoms at low tide. The difficulties of raising it are immense owing to the weight of hawsers and the inability of divers to work efficiently at such a depth.—Reuter.

Commander Hamilton-Gordon, of the destroyer "Thresher," who was found dead in his bunk at Davenport, was a cousin of the Earl of Aberdeen.

The inquest was held at Plymouth, the verdict being "Death from natural causes."

Commander Hamilton-Gordon was in command of the sweeping operations for the submarine "A 7" during the bitterest weather. There was also evidence to the effect that he suffered from heart disease and was beginning to have double pneumonia.

ITALY AND CONCESSIONS FROM TURKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

A telegram from Rome says that in an article replying to a claim made by the Turkish paper *Tanin* that the time has arrived to restore Dodecanese to Turkey and denying the Porte's obligation to indemnify Italy for expenditure during the occupation, the *Tribuna* absolutely insists on indemnification by concessions in Asia Minor, enabling Italy to share European economic activity in the Eastern Mediterranean. The *Tribuna* says that such demands are moderate and will be supported by the Triple Alliance.—Reuter.

"IDLE TALES."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND MR. CHURCHILL CONFER.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill conferred yesterday on the subject of the Navy. The journal adds that the stories of their personal differences are idle tales, though certainly Mr. Churchill has been spending at the Admiralty with a ducal disregard for money. The expenditure for the current year has exceeded the estimates by five millions, which, with the normal increase for 1914-15, will make eight millions. Mr. Lloyd George will for the first time be faced with a deficit in the Budget.

The *Daily News* says there is no naval crisis in the Cabinet, which is essentially agreed on a policy of economy.—Reuter.

PACIFIC ISLAND CATACLYSM

SOME REMARKABLE PHYSICAL CHANGES.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 21.

The steamer "Makambo" has arrived here. The vessel reports that the whole of Ambrym Island has been altered. The site of the mission hospital is now thirteen fathoms beneath the sea, while two miles of hilly country have appeared where previously there was sea.

During the eruption the island was a seething mass of lava, and the sea was boiling. Turtles and fish rose to the surface cooked.

APPREHENSION OF ANOTHER ERUPTION.

Smoke is rising from the Islands of Paaba and Lopevi and is causing apprehension.—Reuter.

LATE LORD STRATHCONA.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

World-wide tributes are paid to the memory of Lord Strathcona.

Canada is in mourning. Lord Strathcona will be buried beside his wife at Highgate. The keynote of the tributes is not wholly sorrow, "when a man has lived the lives of more than two ordinary men and been an Empire-builder whose work will never be forgotten."

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Canadian Parliament adjourned yesterday out of respect for the late Lord Strathcona. Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier paid eloquent tributes.

Messrs. Harcourt and Austen Chamberlain, in speeches last night, also paid a tribute to the deceased.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

ASSAULT BY NATAL PLANTER.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Mr. W. G. Armstrong, a well-known sugar planter, has been committed for trial at Verulam on a charge of assault with intent to do bodily harm in the recent strike. Complaints have been laid by three Indians, including a priest.

The accused admitted common assault under great provocation. He reserved his defence and was released on bail.—Reuter.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID Jan. 21.

The P. and O. steamer "Moldavia" has shipped £53,700 gold for India.—Reuter.

POLICE MURDER.

DEMONSTRATION BY BENGALIS.

ALLEGED STATEMENT BY THE ACCUSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

It is reported that at the cremation of the murdered Police Inspector Ghose, Bengali crowds collected and made a demonstration. Many shouted that the assassin should be burnt alive.

The police assert that the actual arrest was made by a Hindu cobbler at great personal risk.

FIVE SHOTS FIRED.

Nirmal Kanta Roy, charged with the murder of Inspector N. N. Ghose, it is alleged, has made a lengthy statement incriminating himself and a number of youths, mostly hailing from East Bengal. There were altogether five shots fired. Three bullets were extracted from the brain, heart and foot of the deceased, one from the foot of the durwan who attempted to seize the assassin and one from the brain of the boy Ananta Teli. The revolver seized on the person of Nirmal is six-chambered with four spent and two loaded cartridges. Two extra cartridges were also found in his pocket. It is surmised in the circumstances that one of the five shots was either fired by an accomplice or that Nirmal had three extra cartridges in his possession. The two bullets extracted from the deceased, as well as the one extracted from the durwan tally with the bore of the revolver.

Nirmal Kanta Roy, it is stated, had been a student of the Manikgunge High School which was dis-affiliated some three years ago in connection with a political crime.

Jogendra Thakur, the arrested suspect, has been released.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

The magisterial inquiry in connection with the murder, which it was understood was to be conducted by the Magistrate at Jorabagan, was commenced instead to-day by Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, within closed doors. Representatives of the Press and all pleaders unconnected with the case were excluded.

Mr. A. K. Ghose, barrister, who was engaged for the defence of Nirmal Kanta Roy, the accused, was present at Jorabagan this morning and submitted an application to the Magistrate there for an interview with the accused. He was informed that the hearing was being conducted at Lall Bazar, and on arrival there was permitted to enter the court-room. He prayed that he might be allowed to receive the instructions of the accused, and this was granted, provided that the instructions were given in the presence of, but not the hearing of, the police.

All the police witnesses were examined and the enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The prisoner's statement has not yet been recorded. On the conclusion of the inquiry he will, if a case against him is established, be committed to the Sessions in the ordinary way. Jogendra Nath Chuckerbuty and Bhabatosh Pal who were arrested in connection with the murder are, it is reported, still detained in custody pending further enquiries.

REFERENCE AT SERVICES INQUIRY.

BENGALI OFFICERS AN EASIER MARK.

A reference to the murder was made during the proceedings of Lord Ronaldshay's Committee of the Services Commission.

Mr. R. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, representing the officers of the Imperial Service, was giving evidence when Mr. Robin referred to the question of unrest in Bengal and asked:

In all these assassinations how is it that it is a Bengali officer that is shot down?

Witness: Because they are an easier mark.

Mr. Robin: Do you think that they are more obnoxious, more to be feared?

Witness: No, I think that they are an easier mark.

RANGOON-MADRAS STEAMERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 22.

Advices from Japan state that arrangements have been made by a Japanese shipowner from Saga near Nagasaki to place on the Rangoon-Madras run three steamers each about 4,000 tons, gross, the first of which will start almost immediately. The steamers, two of which will run for passenger and cargo traffic between Rangoon and Madras, will also visit two or three of the Coromandel ports, the coolie traffic being the great attraction. It is understood that the new line is quite unconnected with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS]

KOTTAYAM, Jan. 22.

The appeal of Swyny, the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case, against his conviction for escape from lawful custody coming on for hearing before Ramasamy Iyer, Divisional First Class Magistrate, was, on the appellant's motion, adjourned until to-day. Upon the Court assembling to-day the case had again to be adjourned owing to the appellant not having been produced in Court. The case stands posted to Tuesday next.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

BANQUET BY THE CORPORATION.

The proposal to give a banquet to the Viceroy on his visiting Bombay about the end of March has taken a practical form and by circular letter the wishes of the Councillors of the Bombay Corporation are being consulted. Many have expressed their willingness to join. The date and other details will be settled hereafter.

CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS.

RAILWAYMAN TELLS HIS STORY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes a graphic account, furnished to a correspondent at Peshawar, by the assistant station-master of Khairabad of his kidnapping and captivity among the Shinwaris. The following is a summary of the story:—

Lakhmichand had just lain down to rest on his charpoy in a room at the station when he was alarmed to see two ruffians pointing their rifles at him. More of their companions came in, and trembling he left his charpoy. The ruffians stripped him of all his clothing except his shirt. At the bidding of one of the party, who appeared to be their leader, they then asked him where his money was and where was the Babu and his family, apparently referring to the station-master, whom the leader recognised, having had occasion to see him in a raid at the same station in March last. Lakhmichand was forced to unlock his box, and whatever money there was, between twenty or twenty-five rupees, they took, besides some fog-signals lying in it. They also removed the office clock, and breaking it left it on the table. He was also forced to show them the station-master's house. He took them to the house from behind to prevent their seeing the station-master and his family, who were all in a room next to the booking office and in which a lamp was burning.

After taking everything they could the raiders started towards the hills, taking the assistant-station-master with them. At a distance of a mile and a half five of them, the whole party numbered ten, were sent back in search of the station-master, but they returned in two hours saying that the men at the station had mustered too strongly. They recommenced the journey and Lakhmichand heard later from them that they were perpetrators of the outrage at Jehangira Road-station. They kept a strict watch since news was brought to them that all four sides were picketed by military.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

On the night of the 23rd and 24th Lakhmichand made an attempt to escape while all the party were fast asleep. He passed unperceived over one, but while attempting to pass over another the latter awoke. After that a severe watch was kept over him and escape was impossible.

When passing Jamrud, guns were fired at them, the party and they turned their course and began climbing the mountains. "At this time," says Lakhmichand," my shoes had given way and I had to run along these mountainous tracts with bare feet. We generally journeyed at night and took shelter in rocky caverns in the day. Rain added to the troubles in the cold season, and here, unwilling as I was, I had to partake of meat, as there was nothing else to eat.

On reaching the Amir's territory, the party also journeyed in the day. On January 3, in the night-time, Zarshah, the leader, fell into a pit and had his forehead and knees injured and his thumb dislocated, causing a delay in journey on their destination. Lakhmichand was locked up in a room containing fodder. He was given bread and eggs to eat and sometimes tea.

RANSOM DEMANDED.

He was made to write home a letter asking for Rs. 1,300, and shortly after another for Rs. 5,000. After eleven weary days he was told they had settled with the Jirgas, through whom Government was making efforts for his release. He was made over to an escort of eight men sent by the Political authorities. On the way back the Kochhi tribe fired on the party. The escort replied and retired. On the morning of the 18th he reached Landikotal whence he was sent on by dak tonga to Jamrud, where the Political Agent accommodated him in his motor-car and brought him to Peshawar.

Lakhmichand expresses in warm words his deep sense of gratitude to the escort, the Government, and Mr. Pears Political Agent and Sahibzada Sahib, whose untiring efforts restored him to his brethren.

The same paper reports a raid on a coolie camp on the Khyber Road, near Ali Masjid. No great damage was done.

FIGHT ON A STEAMER IN MADRAS.

GREEK SAILOR SERIOUSLY INJURED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

The s.s. "Keramial," lying in Madras Harbour, hoisted the police flag this morning and Sub-Inspectors Michael and Hankinson proceeded on board. They were told that a Greek sailor had refused to work, and when Ulysse Sfaellos, second officer, tried to reason with him, the sailor, it was alleged, lost his temper and stabbed the second officer in the forearm. Other hands on board rushed to the second officer's assistance and there was a free fight.

Eventually the sailor was overpowered and made a prisoner, and it was then found that he also had been seriously injured. Both the second officer and the sailor were taken to the General Hospital. The latter was admitted, as his injuries were considered to be of a serious nature, but the former, after receiving medical attendance, was allowed to leave.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 22.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from April 1, 1912, to January 10, 1914, show a gain of Rs. 37,74,591, compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR DACOITS.

THE BARISAL CASE JUDGMENT.

THE NEED FOR STERN MEASURES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, Jan. 22

Mr. Caimmade, Sessions Judge, delivering judgment in the Barisal conspiracy case, sentenced Romesh Acharya and JatinRoy to twelve years' transportation; Jatindra Ghosh, Nibaran Kar and Rahini Guha to ten years' transportation; Gopal Mistra and Pulinath Acharya to seven years' transportation; three men to four years, and two to two years. In the case of the two last named the sentence is to run concurrently with their sentences in the Comilla case.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Caimmade held that the reasons for leniency were the pleading of guilt, the youth of the prisoners, and the fact that they were for the most part instruments in the hands of other persons whom the police failed to arrest or whose identity was not known. But considerations on the other side were weightier. The movement was essentially one among young men. It had been carried on for nearly a decade and could no longer be treated lightly. It was anarchical and very widespread. Secret murders and dacoities against helpless people in far-away villages were articles in the conspirator's creed, cruel and wholesale massacre, presumably of Europeans, was part of their programme. The sentences imposed in recent similar cases had had no deterrent effect, and in the interests of India it was necessary that the movement should be stopped.

ULSTER'S FUTURE.

TO BE SAVED BY HER OWN RIGHT ARM.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

In a speech at Southampton, last night, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that no Colonial statesman would recommend such a solution as was proposed by the Home Rule Bill. Such a cowardly surrender was unparalleled in history. Ulster, in the last resort, would save herself by her own right arm.—Reuter.

BOILED IN THE SEA.

FATE OF NATIVES FROM BURNING ISLAND.

SYDNEY, Jan. 22.

The Rev. Mr. Dowie, a missionary, gives a description of the eruptions on Ambrym Island. He says that one by one the mountains burst into flame till ten were emitting molten lava. The natives, who numbered 2,500, did not get into a panic and most of them were conveyed to safety. A hundred perished, some in streams of lava, some being drowned or boiled in the sea.—Reuter.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

GRAVE OUTLOOK IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Eight thousand coal porters and carmen in London have struck. They demand to be paid an extra penny per ton.

The Building Industries Federation has instructed Trade Unionists not to sign the Master Builders' Association's undertaking. There is now a likelihood of a general lock-out.—Reuter.

LABOUR SITUATION IN S. AFRICA.

GENERAL STRIKE OFF.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 22.

The new executive of the Federation of Trades, at a secret meeting, declared that the general strike was off till further notice.—Reuter.

LATER.

The Executive of the Miners' Union has also declared that the strike is ended, but the mine engineers have voted, by 130 to 60, to continue the strike.—Reuter.

BIG DEFEAT OF MEXICAN REBELS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Mexican War Office announces that rebels have been defeated 36 miles south-west of the capital, losing two thousand men.—Reuter.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has asked Sir Daniel Gooch to accompany him on his Antarctic expedition.—Reuter.

THE KRUPP TRIAL.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.

The Appeal Court has reduced the sentences on the officers in the Krupp case, and has acquitted two.—Reuter.

VISCOUNT WOLMER

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Viscount Wolmer was operated upon yesterday for appendicitis.—Reuter.

THE TIBETAN CONFERENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 22.

The Chinese Tibetan Conference is making steady progress. It is impossible to say whether the business is likely to end in Delhi or whether the plenipotentiaries will proceed to Simla again in April.

BOMBAY TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

MASTER SURVEYS YEAR'S WORK.

THE DUST NUISANCE.

REPRESENTATION ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Traders' Association was held last evening at the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Mr. Duncan Fraser, Master of the Association, presiding.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, and the report of the committee and audited accounts for the last year were submitted.

The annual report states that there were 44 members on the roll of the association at the end of the year, as against 43 at the close of the preceding twelve months. During the past year 2 members joined, 1 resigned, while 2 applications for membership came before the committee but were not entertained.

The accounts for the year show a credit balance of Rs. 5,079-2-9, Rs 4,940-12 for the previous year. Collections amounted to Rs 13,263-1-1 as compared with Rs 12,912-13-3 in 1912, or an increase of Rs. 350-2-10.

The report continues: "In view of the Tramway Co.'s proposal to direct their present siding from Museum West to the vicinity of the Floral Fountain, your Committee were strongly of opinion that the proposed change would not only result in adding to the existing dangers of traffic but would be detrimental to those members of the Association and others whose business premises are within this locality. It is gratifying to observe that up to date the contemplated diversion has not taken place.

"Very many complaints reached your Committee from trading members having their establishments in the Fort regarding the great inconvenience and expense occasioned them by the excessive dust prevailing. Letters in the public press, supported by editorial comments, having failed to lead to an improvement, your committee directed the Secretary to make a representation to the Municipal Commissioner."

MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Duncan Fraser, in moving the adoption of the report said they would no doubt agree that the report before them of the year's progress bore evidence that their committee had been actively engaged during the period under review and a considerable amount of work had been dealt with. The membership had increased slightly, although not as much as they would like to see it increase so, for there were still several firms who could profitably to themselves join the association and participate in the many advantages obtained therefrom.

Looking to the financial side of the report, the audited accounts showed a credit balance of Rs. 5,079 against Rs. 4,940 for the preceding year, which left a margin of income over expenditure of Rs. 138. This, he thought, might be regarded as satisfactory, taking into consideration the increased expenses. It was very gratifying to observe a considerable reduction in the Debenture loan to the Commercial Gymkhana. The original liability, which stood a about Rs. 25,000 for some years, had been reduced by over Rs. 4,000 and now that a start had been made in the right direction, it was hoped that the executive of the Gymkhana would make every effort to still further reduce this debt during the current year.

As to various questions which had had the attention of their committee, some of them had formed subjects of debate in previous years, for instance the importance of standardizing Weights and Measures. They would all welcome the introduction of a system which would successfully overcome the existing chaos prevalent all over India in respect to these, and it was satisfactory to note a Commission had been appointed to deal with them, so that a successful issue was now looked for.

RECOVERY OF DEBTS.

Another matter of much moment on which the committee had expended considerable time during the past two years was the liability to attachment of Military Officers' pay. It was unfortunate that a question of such vital concern to the whole trading community of India should remain so long in doubt, particularly when some members of the service had not been above seeking protection under the ambiguous clauses of the Act. The views of the association were taken as far back as two years ago, and much correspondence had since transpired. Yet a recent communication from Government informed them that no definite decision had been arrived at, although the matter was receiving attention. Meanwhile the fact remained that two cases lately tried in the local Court of Small Causes were successfully upheld. In connection with the recovery of debt by legal action, their committee had made a representation to the Bombay High Court with a view to obtaining by law the right to recover interest on decretal rate debts, on and after the date of filing suits. By the time settlement was secured through this expensive process of debt recovery, the probability was that a transaction, which might otherwise prove profitable, ended in a serious loss and the right to include interest could not reasonably be disputed, particularly when claims were met, as was often the case, under a decree of attachment ending in a protracted settlement. He believed it was the practice to allow interest on decretal claims in most other Indian small cause courts, and it was to be hoped that Bombay would soon be placed on even terms in this respect.

DUST NUISANCE.

They were still eagerly awaiting a remedy to the troublesome dust nuisance, especially in the vicinity of the trading centre where year after year great loss is occasioned by the clouds of dust raised. Experiments more or less successful had been going on for several years, but only to get eventually abandoned on the score of the excessive cost and again the somewhat antiquated process of watering was resorted to. He was glad, however, to notice from the recent Municipal reports that the matter was now having

serious consideration, and it was contemplated to allot large sums of money on road reconstruction in the near future. This, if carried through, would no doubt remedy an evil which had hitherto bristled with difficulties.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Looking back to events of the year just ended, there was one deplorable feature which would mark the year 1913 as a memorable one in local history that was the recent financial crisis. A great deal could be said against the principles adopted by some of the promoters of Swadeshi banking and they had seen to what extent public confidence got misplaced. Therefore it behoved Government seriously to consider what measure could be resorted to in protecting the interests of the investing public against failures of a similar nature in future. Government had approached their association for an expression of views on the advisability of imposing a restriction on the use of terms such as "Bank," "Banker," etc., and in face of recent experience reform in this direction appeared to be highly desirable. The misuse of terms which carried an undoubted value from a commercial standpoint was a fact or which must be guarded against in every way, and in connection with this he would revert to a grievance on which the association in years gone by had made fruitless attempts to mitigate, if not entirely to remove. That was the growing practice on the part of Indians of assuming European names and titles for trading purposes. They all would welcome legislation on this long-standing grievance, and he would say that should Government elect to take legislative action in this direction, the association would be only too willing to render any assistance in their power to find a solution of what in the past had, rightly or wrongly, been regarded as an insolvable problem.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

There appeared to be at present a good deal of public sentiment centred on the renewal of the mail contract between Europe and India, and although they heard a considerable amount of criticism and talk about a "bi-weekly" service and an accelerated service, they had yet to hear a practical suggestion which would bring about the improvement sought after. The general concensus of opinion appeared to indicate that the time was not yet ripe for the former service, and in the absence of a real grievance against the existing service, he was of opinion that on the whole they were well served. So far as their interests as a commercial community went, there was undoubtedly a feeling for acceleration, so that the round of delivery of mails between Bombay and London was reduced to four weeks. If such acceleration was practicable on the score of cost, a decided improvement would be obtained.

CABLING.

As they would have gathered from the report their relations with the Post and Telegraph Departments had been most cordial. The commercial community had been benefitted during the year by the introduction of the "Deferred" system of cabling, but while fully appreciating this concession granted by Government it was to be regretted that its value was materially minimised by, to his mind, certain uncalled for restrictions which pressed hardly on users of the Cable. In the first place it was obligatory on the part of the sender to cable at an expenditure of 12 annas per word the language in which the message was written. This was an annoying condition and one that might be waived without any appreciable effect on the revenues of the Department. Another point had reference to cabling for quantities of goods. At present the regulation governing these was likewise irritating and he would ask if Government could not see their way to extending to senders the same privileges in this connection as they enjoyed under the rules and regulations obtaining in the case of Inland and Urgent telegrams.

REPRESENTATION.

It was most disappointing to have to add that the claims again put forward in a petition to H. E. the Governor for a seat on the Legislative Council had once more been negatived; but he felt sure the renewed efforts put forward had advanced their cause, inasmuch as His Excellency's reply informed them that it was considered advisable to have a member from their community occasionally appointed to a seat on the Council. This statement was most gratifying, and they hoped very soon to have the privilege of showing how justifiable their claims for direct representation had been. The sister associations in Calcutta and Madras had long enjoyed this distinction, and he thought the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association occupied a no less important position in the trading world than either of the above named associations. Each of their 44 members represented a large commercial enterprise, giving employment to a considerable number of well-paid assistants and also contributed largely to both Local and Imperial Revenues. Government had on more than one occasion recognised their usefulness and had frequently taken their views and opinions on points of administration. They had amongst them men well qualified to take part in legislative debates, whose practical knowledge on matters affecting this great Presidency and City would prove a valuable factor in the administration of almost every department of the State.

Mr. Duncan, in concluding, referred in appreciative terms to the work of the members of the committee, to Mr. Knowles and to Mr. Hughes, their secretary.

OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected:—

Master: Mr. H. G. Clark (Lund and Blockley).

Treasurer: Mr. P. H Reed (W. H. Thorns and Co.)

Committee: Messrs. H. S. Walton (Spinner and Company), A. H. Bailey (Badham Pile and Co., Ltd.), L. Mongini (Mongini Brothers). A. S. Smith (Leach and Weborny), J. W. Linford (Pyrke's Provision Stores).

Auditors: Mr. J. E. Aspinwall.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 22.

The total plague mortality during the week ending January 17, 1914, stood at 6,070 against 7,502 cases. Bombay Presidency had 718, Madras 499, Bihar 1,519, United Provinces 2,705, Punjab 253, Burma 475, Mysore 94, Hyderabad 73 and Rajputana 28.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

BOOKS REGULARLY DESTROYED.

QUESTION OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

The hearing was resumed yesterday of the Credit Bank case in which Superintendent Sullivan charged Jaffer Joosub, manager of the bank (in liquidation) with criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of money amounting to Rs. 68,330 belonging to the Bank.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Velinker, instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta of Messrs Hiralal Jamsetji and Mehta, appeared for Jaffer.

Mr. Aston intimated that on consideration of the matter he had decided that the case should be committed to the Sessions after the charges were framed.

The examination of Hassanally Mohamedbhoy Khairaz was then continued. In reply to Mr. Nicholson witness said that he kept the books relating to the speculations of Jaffer and Noor Muhamed. They were written in a rough book and were kept by Jaffer. The books were given to him every evening and he entered the transactions, but at the time of settlement he kept them for four or five days. These books were destroyed after the settlement. The books for the period of the present charge were destroyed and were not now available. When the Bank went into liquidation he had three such books and they were taken possession of by the Official Liquidator.

Mr. Nicholson showed three books, and witness said they were books in which the share and Government paper transactions of Jaffer and Noor Muhamed were entered and were written in his brother Ahmed's handwriting. He said that on the 26th of June there was an item of a fixed loan in his name in the ledger. He did not sign the promissory note that was given for that loan. It might have been signed by his brother Ahmed. At any rate he had not received any money for that note.

A LOAN OF RS. 50,000.

Mr. Nicholson said there was an entry stating that witness had borrowed Rs. 50,000 on the 21st of December 1911 and this amount had been debited in January, and witness admitted that there was such an entry, but no money had passed. Jaffer asked him to sign the promissory note and he signed without asking why they wanted it. He did not consider the accounts as his own, but as Jaffer's. He had an account in his name with the Chartered Bank. On the 20th of June, 1911, there was a debit item for Rs. 119-12-0. The cheque for this amount was signed by Ahmed and was in favour of Rahim Joosub and Co., but he could not say why it was paid. On July 11, 1911, there was an amount of Rs. 1,000 and on July 19, another item for Rs. 3,500 and on the 25th one of Rs. 200 in their account. These cheques were signed by his brother in the name of the Orient Motor-car Company for the purchase of a Fiat motor-car. The motor-car was for Jaffer, and Jaffer asked them to draw the cheques. The car was registered in their name, but it was always used by Jaffer. This car was given to the French Motor-car Company as part payment for a Berliet car which he purchased from that firm. In addition to the car Jaffer paid Rs. 3,000 to the French Motor car Company. No credit was given for the Fiat car in the Hassan brothers' account. Witness had a shigram and a horse. It was an ordinary carriage such as was used by brokers. On August 2, 1912, the Hasan brothers passed a cheque for Rs. 12,983-4-6 in favour of Mr. Rustum K. R. Cama, which had been endorsed by Mr. Cama. Witness had no transactions with Mr. Cama, and he drew the cheque because he was asked by Jaffer to do so. During these periods there was a credit balance on their account.

A promissory note for Rs. 75,000 drawn on December 10, 1912, was shown to witness and he said that it was signed by his brother and father. They did not receive the money, but Jaffer asked them to sign it. At that time their account showed a credit of Rs. 11,663-1-9. He knew that at this time there was a number of differences to be paid on account of share transactions of Jaffer. On December 12 a cheque was drawn for Rs. 5,000 and cashed. The amount was paid by witness to a witness named Gulam Hussein Molubhai. This amount was paid to Gulam Hussein either for taking delivery or difference. On the 14th December a cheque for Rs. 7,752 was given to Meherally Fazul Vizrami. On the same date a sum of Rs. 1,169-12-0 was paid on a pay slip. He did not know how the money was paid on a slip.

Further cheques and debit notes for Rs. 4,810, Rs. 250, Rs. 9,368-4-0, Rs. 1,762-8-6 and Rs. 2,910 were paid out on the same day and others paid on the 16th for Rs. 1,287, Rs. 1,378-12-0, Rs. 606-4-0, Rs. 3,775-10-0, Rs. 2,379-6-0, Rs. 2,670, Rs. 2,513-12-0, Rs. 1,254-4-0, Rs. 3,576-4-0, Rs. 408-12-0, Rs. 2,000 were put in. These were all paid to brokers for the transactions in shares. Further cheques and debit notes for payment made on the 17th and subsequent dates for shares were also put in.

Witness said that he had no other business besides looking after these speculations, and their room in Green-street was used solely for that purpose. On the 21st December a cheque was drawn for Rs. 3,000 in favour of Messrs. Weld and Co. This money was paid as margin money for transactions in cotton. The business entered into was transactions in American futures. In this instance witness himself went to Weld and Co. for the business. He did not do the business of his own accord, but was authorised by Jaffer to do so. The business was in the name of the Hassan brothers. Witness had done some business in cotton in 1910, but that did not exceed 100 bales. The cheque for Rs. 3,000 was for a transaction for 400 or 500 bales. On the 3rd of January witness drew a cheque for Rs 69 for selves. This cheque was handed over to Jaffer who handed it over to G. Mehta and Co., jewellers. Another cheque for Rs 500 drawn in favour of selves was given to Jaffer's nephew Hussein Allibhoy. He did not know what these cheques were drawn for.

Several other cheques given to various brokers were then put in and identified by the witness.

Witness then said that his account was overdrawn on the 8th of January. Then a promissory note was drawn by witness's brother and his father and passed by Jaffer. The amount of the promissory note was for Rs. 40,000. He did not know why the promissory note was signed, but Jaffer told them to sign it. They did not receive any money on that note also. The next item to this in the account was one for Rs. 41,000, which was transferred to his brother, Ahmed Mohamed's private account. At the time he did not know anything about this cheque. This cheque reduced the amount in their account to a debit.

Mr. Nicholson then produced some cheques given to Messrs. Weld and Co. on the Chartered Bank. Witness said that he had been asked by Jaffer to open an account in the Chartered Bank, the money for which was paid by Jaffer. The reason why Jaffer wanted an account in the Chartered Bank was because it would not look nice if all the cheques to Weld and Co., were paid from the Credit Bank. Witness said that Jaffer did not want to have all cheques to Weld and Co., paid from the Credit Bank as some of the clerks might in that case suspect the speculations of Jaffer.

Mr. Nicholson then produced three cheques for Rs. 30 each given to Messrs. Suntok, Sethna and Dadachanji, pleaders. Asked for an explanation witness said the money whre paid as retainer fees. There was a Municipal election and Jaffer and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin were candidates and were working jointly. By some mistake, in counting the votes or so, Jaffer got a large number of votes and Kazi a small number. So it was thought to fight out the election in the Small Causes Court to unseat Mr. Ellappa Balaram and get Kazi in. Witness engaged the pleaders as he was to have fought the case in his capacity as a voter. He had no interest in the election other than being a voter.

Several other cheques drawn by the Hassan brothers for various purposes, were identified by the witness.

The hearing was then adjourned.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE EFFECT OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders and directors of the Central Bank of India was held last evening at the registered office of the bank, in Gresham Buildings, Fort, presided over by the Hon. Sir Pherozsha M. Mehta, chairman of the directors.

The directors' report, dated January 9 1914, and the accounts for the period ending December 31, 1913 (which have been already published), were taken as read.

In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that half of the last year was strenuous, owing to the financial crisis, but he did not wish at that time to criticise and moralise on the financial or on the banking world. Many of the shareholders must have heard the sagacious words spoken by the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge on the late financial situation, when he told the people not to take a gloomy view of any enterprise.

The chairman then went on to say that before progress could be achieved they must acquire training and experience. That did not come for nothing. Speaking on the affairs of the bank, he said that they were successful in steering their boat in stormy weather. The report showed that the bank had made a net profit of Rs 1,17,575-2-7, and the ad-interim dividend declared was Rs. 45,000. The work brought before the directors was criticised minutely and Mr. Bilimoria and Mr. Khan took a good deal of interest in it. The chairman also congratulated the manager and the staff on their able work.

Mr. Pestonji N. Kanga seconded the adoption of the report and it was passed by the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Jijibhoy D. Khambata and seconded by Mr. Naserwanji B. Tachkta, Messrs. Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash and Kalianji Vurdhman were re-elected as directors.

Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga moved that Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. and Khan Bahadur, Jamshedji A. Dalal be elected auditors of the bank for 1914; the former at a remuneration of Rs. 1,200 yearly, to audit the accounts of the bank weekly in addition to the half-yearly audits and the latter at a remuneration of Rs. 450 yearly, for monthly audits in addition to the half-yearly audit.

Mr. Nanabhai Talukchand seconded, and the resolution was carried.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

CALCUTTA MOTOR TRANSPORT.

A NEW COMPANY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Capital to-day gives particulars of the prospectus of the Calcutta Motor Transport Company, which proposes to replace by motor-lorries the antiquated bullock-carts, which now carry a large portion of the produce going through Calcutta. The prospectus is to be published next week. It provides for the issue of fifteen lakhs capital, in fifteen rupee shares. The Managing Agents are the Planters' Stores, Calcutta, and the list of directors includes a number of well-known Calcutta names.

SIKHAR TRAGEDY.

EUROPEAN'S FATAL MISADVENTURE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Mr. William Roland Smith of the firm of Messrs Landale and Clarke, jute merchants, Calcutta, died at the General Hospital here last night of blood poisoning following upon injuries in the back received from a leopard while out shooting in company with his brother at Domur, in North Bengal. His brother shot the leopard after it had got Mr. Roland Smith down and was mauling him. The deceased made light of his injuries at the time, but grew steadily worse and was eventually taken to the hospital where he died.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

FACTORY & AGRICULTURAL WITNESSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India continued its sessions, in two sections, in Calcutta to-day. The first was presided over by Lord Islington and the second by Lord Ronald hay:

In the latter section evidence was given from the Factories, Land Records and Police Departments.

The first witness was Mr. R. P. Adams, Officiating Chief Inspector of Factories in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam, who said that his present staff was inadequate to meet the demands of the increased number of factories. He thought his officers should be paid the same scale of salaries as obtained in Bombay and the Department, and that retirement, on full pension, should be the rule after twenty-five years' service.

In reply to Sir Theodore Morison he was conscious that with his present inadequate staff there were evasions of the Factory Act. They had to do the best they could and managers of factories did the best they could, but they had extreme difficulty in managing their labour entirely free of irregularity.

Answering Mr. Rahim, Mr. Adams said that if Indians were employed as Inspectors, factory managers might object to deal with them.

Mr. J. Haddock and Maung P. Maung, representatives of the Burma Land Records Department, were jointly examined on one memorandum.

Mr. Haddock said he was in favour of the department being open to Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Burmese.

Maung P. Maung said he was satisfied that there was every opportunity given to Burmese to enter the service.

Evidence from the Police Department was then taken. The first witness was Mr R. B. Hughes Buller, C. I. E., Inspector General of Police, Bengal. Replying to the Chairman the witness said that the present method of recruiting officers by examination and training them in India was satisfactory.

The Chairman: Do you see any objection to throwing open the examination to Indians?—I see no reasons for throwing it open. I see strong reasons for not throwing it open.

The witness explained that if the examination was open there was the danger that a larger number of Indians than was desirable would get into the service. He had no objection to a certain number of Indians being in the higher branches of the services.

"TOO MUCH SCIENCE."

Before the first section Mr. E. J. Woodhouse, Principal of the Sabour Agricultural College, Bihar and Orissa, was examined.

The witness said there was too much science in the present course for recruits. He was in favour of a two-years' course of training. The cadre of the Agricultural Department would have to be enlarged. The witness desired that the research department of Sabour should devote itself wholly to research without any teaching duties. The most hopeful way at present of getting efficient Indian agricultural officers for the superior service would be to promote them on merit from the subordinate service. The educated Indian they were getting at Sabour now did not come from the right class. What they wanted were Indians who had grown up on the land, but these did not come up to the educational standard required for entrance to the College. The witness wanted the post of the Director of Agriculture to be opened to the members of the Agricultural Service, because an I. C. S. officer was not sufficiently alive to the means of progress in scientific agriculture.

In reply to Mr. Fisher the witness said that research was necessary in all provincial colleges to improve the crops of the province and to provide material for teaching.

Answering Mr. Sly he said Indians could adequately be trained in laboratories here for service without being sent to England.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol he said that the material prospects of the service did act as a deterrent to recruits from England. Indian landlords had not the educational qualifications to take advantage of an agricultural college course.

Mr. J. N. Chakravarty, Provincial Agricultural Department, Bengal, said all officers should go through the course at Pusa before entering the Provincial service. In his scheme for the promotion of officers from the Provincial to the Imperial Service the witness proposed that Provincial officers so promoted should first undergo a course of training in some foreign country.

In reply to Mr. Sly, the witness said the men in the Provincial service who had some foreign experience were superior to those trained in India. In Eastern Bengal direct connection with the land was regarded as a low-grade occupation.

Major Smith, Principal of the Bengal Veterinary College, said if it were contemplated to recruit Indians to the Imperial department the best method would be direct recruitment with English qualification; also Provincial officers of exceptional merit might be promoted. Witness said the Veterinary service was suffering from the want of an Inspector General to keep the various provinces in touch with each other and to act as an expert official adviser. In reply to Mr. Fisher, he said there should be five years' training for the superior grade and three years' for the subordinate.

Mr. E. H. Brand, Provincial Veterinary Service, Bengal, suggested an increased scale of pay for Provincial officers. As a rule recruitment to the Imperial Service should be direct, but capable Provincial officials should have a chance of promotion to it. At present it was not possible to recruit directly from the Indian College to the Imperial Service.

The Committee rose for the day.

His Highness the Maharajah Jam Saheb of Jamnagar has presented Rs. 3,000 to the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association. His Highness takes a keen interest in ambulance work, has just established a centre of the St. John Ambulance Association in his State, and wears the badge of Donat of the Order of St. John.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

WHAT TO DO WITH CASH BALANCES.

WHERE MOSQUITOES BREED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, occupying the chair.

Dr. Dinshah B. P. Master, according to previous notice, moved that a committee which he named be appointed to consider and report on the best ways of utilising a portion of the surplus cash balance which was at the disposal of the Corporation at present. He said that for the past few years they had had large surplus cash balances, and this year at the time of the budget discussion many members threw out various suggestions, some suggested that a portion of the balances be utilized for road repairs and the improvement of the city lighting, some suggested a long drive, and some the laying out open plots and recreation ground. If a committee was appointed it would be able to suggest the best way of spending the money.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that such a committee would not be of any practical use. Considering the great needs of a progressing city like Bombay the balance was not very large. The Corporation should wait and not be in a hurry to spend the balances, but should wait until some tangible proposals were brought before the Corporation by the Commissioner, who knew best how to utilize the balances.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said that he agreed with Mr. Wacha in the view that their cash balances were not very large. He would go further and say they were very small, looking to the vast and very big expenditure they had to undertake in future.

The Commissioner said that a committee would be of no use. Instead of asking a committee to suggest ways of utilizing the balance, it would be better to draw up a programme extending over ten years during which period the new works might be completed and on an average about five lakhs might be spent every year. If any such proposal was brought forward it would certainly be welcomed.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that a propotition in such vague terms should no be accepted.

Dr. Master replying on the debate the motion was put to the vote and lost.

MOSQUITOES ON THE FLATS.

With reference to Corporation Resolution dated December, 1913, regarding the increase in the number of mosquitoes in the districts surrounding the flats, the Commissioner reported that every year at the end of the monsoon when the water in the Clerk Road stormwater reservoir went down to a certain level, millions of mosquitoes bred in that water and infested the surrounding localities. The reclamation of the reservoir with kutchra had nothing to do with the breeding of mosquitoes. On the contrary it was a remedial measure of the highest value in putting a stop to this breeding. Mosquitoes bred in collections of water and not in land which was reclaimed with kutchra. The water in the reservoir was treated liberally with pesterine with a view to killing the larvæ and subsequently as much of it as possible was pumped out into the sea by means of the gully flushing engines of the Health Department. As a result of these measures the reservoir was almost dry and the mosquito nuisance had considerably abated.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the Commissioner's report be recorded. He observed that the report was not satisfactory. He wished to know if the breeding of mosquitoes was a coincidence when kutchra was used for filling the flats.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla remarked that being one of those who suffered much from the invasion of those mosquitoes he was not at all satisfied with the report. If Mr. Mody would accept it he would move a rider suggesting that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take measure whenever necessary to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance.

Mr Mody accepted the rider.

Several members stated that during the monsoon cesspools were formed and the kutchra materially helped the breeding of mosquitoes.

Dr. Sukhia said that it was scientifically impossible that mosquitoes could breed on solid land or in semi-liquid places. Water was absolutely necessary for breeding.

Col. Collis said that there was some misapprehension on the subject. At present no rubbish was used for filling the flats, sweet material was employed for this purpose and against this there should be no objection.

After some further debate the proposition with the rider was agreed to.

BURSTS IN MAINS.

On the motion of Mr. H. P. Mody the Corporation resolved: "That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the frequent bursts on the mains on the Nepean Sea Road and he be requested to inform the Corporation of the cause thereof and the measures he proposes to take in the matter."

On the motion of Mr. Cawasji Jehangir the following proposition was adopted:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report (*a*) the number of roads handed over to the Municipality by the Improvement Trust, and the character of the foundations of each, (*b*) the nature of the formation of the roads now under construction by the Trust, and (*c*) whether in the opinion of the Commissioner roads already taken over and the foundations thereof were satisfactorily constructed."

On the motion of Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani the following three propositions were adopted:—

(1) "That the Commissioner be requested to report on the following information asked for by a new paper correspondent:

"Has that supply of somewhere about Rs. 80,000 worth of koni, which Mr. Cadell so very strongly recommended and for the purchase of which he obtained the sanction of the Standing Committee, been received for use yet, and if so, what particular roads have been treated with it in reference to others of lesser importance? When will the public of Bombay have the satisfaction of seeing the electric road sweeping brush as also the water-cart with a spray three times the width of our present street watering carts already purchased as an experiment? They were, I believe, to be run for trial on certain important streets in Bombay, with a view to their general adoption, if approved, or to their general rejection if they are found to fail in the expectations!"

(2) 'That in view of the destruction of the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market recently by a ruinous fire, the Commissioner be requested to report in regard to the Mulji Jetha and Mangaldas Cloth Markets: (1) as to the nature of the precautionary arrangements for the prevention of an outbreak of fire, for extinghishing or checking its spread and minimising the danger to the surrounding locality therein; (2) whether the arrangements so existing, in his opinion are in each case satisfactory and adequate and if not, what steps does he propose to take if the provisions so far made are found to be unsatisfactory, defective and likely to endanger the public life and property."

(3). "That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the most unsatisfactory and rather dangerous condition of the Argyle and Frere Roads Level Crossings of the Masjid and Carnac sidings of the G. I. P. Railway, leading to the Docks, inasmuch as the rails forming the grooves at particular points are so asunder and raised from the ground that the bullocks very frequently tumble over them, and their feet are so very badly caught in as if in a trap that it becomes a hard task to extract them, which operation generally causes serious injuries to the bullocks. And that the Commissioner be requested to move the Railway authorities concerned in the matter."

This concluded the business of the January meeting.

THE N.-W. FRONTIER.

ACTIVITY OF THE HILLMEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The hillmen beyond the Peshawar border continue active. On Tuesday night some Afridis crossed into British territory at the botton of the Kyber Pass and got off with some mules. There have also occurred several isolated burglaries, including an attempt to break into the Sussex Regimental guard-rooms, which was frustrated when the guards fired upon the marauders.

BRIBED AFGHAN OFFICIALS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

A Frontier correspondent states that the outlaws of Khost have secured complete immunity against interference by subsidizing local Afghan officials. The position is serious as kidnapping along the British border goes on practically unchecked, it being impossible to watch all the many tracks that give access to Derajat.

Representations to the Kabul Durbar have, so far, been ineffective, mainly because of the attitude of helplessness which the Afghan Government takes up where Khost is concerned.

INSECURE CARAVAN ROUTES.

The *Pioneer* states that the condition of the road from Dhakka to Kabul this winter is said to be very insecure. Numerous raids on caravans have occurred and all kafilas now travel with stronger guards than usual. Consignments of goods for the Afghan Government are specially escorted by troops or militia.

It is also reported that the roads south and west of Ghazni are unsafe.

A CONTRADICTION.

The report of the raid on Peshawar City railway station on the 18th instant was unfounded. The story appears to have been based on the fact that a few shots were fired by some wandering bad characters at the sentry on the the roof of the station. On the fire being returned the men immediately made off. Incidents of this kind imply cheap *bahaduri* and has no political importance.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

PESSIMISTS REBUKED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.

The *New York Sun* declares that it is utterly wrong to assume that the relationships between the United States and Great Britain are, to quote a London journal, "in more danger of being clouded by misunderstanding than for a long time past." The *New York Sun* says:—

"In this country with regard to Great Britain, just as in England with regard to the United States, public sentiment is divided into various shades of thinking and feeling. To say this is only to say that which has been true of national sentiment in every nation since civilisation began. The *New York Sun* understands the prevailing sentiment towards Great Britain at this time; it is one of great and sincere friendliness. Official mistakes on the other side have been offset by quite as serious mistakes on our own part.

"There is widespread appreciation here of England's temperate and reasonable course throughout the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty controversy. There is an equally appreciative understanding of the service rendered to America's Mexican policy by the English attitude of forbearance and non-insistence. These are incidents far more likely to dissipate the clouds of misunderstanding than to produce them. Indeed, in what quarter of the sky is there visible any cloud on the relationship of the two nations as the time approaches for their joint celebration of the century of peace? As to commercial rivalry in the markets of the world as a source of danger—nonsense! What is the texture of American or English friendship, and what backbone has English or American commercial enterprise, if healthy and natural and stimulating competition means international hatred?"

This leading article must be accepted by England's statesmen and journalists as significant of America's changing attitude toward foreign questions. Only those unfamiliar with the signs indicating this vastly important change in American sentiment, which have been increasingly apparent for some time, can see any present possibility of coolness in Anglo-American relations.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer will probably visit the Phulkian States next month.

Mr. H. W. F. Gillman has been appointed a member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, but his successor as Inspector-General of Police has not yet been decided.

Among the arrivals in Colombo harbour on the 13th instant was the German gunboat "Condor" from Samoa Information gathered regarding the vessel's mission points to her going back to Germany to be sold.

The case in which Butokristo Chakravarty and six others were charged before the additional Magistrate of Dacca, under sec. 400, I.P.C., for being members of a gang of dacoits, has been transferred to Faridpur.

H. H. the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur was installed as Worshipful Master of Lodge "Holland," Bharatpur, on the 12th instant. Wor. Bro. H. Nevile, I. C. S., performed the ceramony as Installing Master.

Colonel Thesiger and officers, Rifle Brigade, have, through the agent, East Indian Railway, presented Mr. John Stewart, station-master, Kalka, with a handsome silver cigarette case in appreciation of his uniform civility and kindness when the regiment was at Dagshai.

The B. I. "Itola" arrived in Colombo from Melbourne on the 18th instant having on board 390 horses, besides several head of pig and other livestock. A small proportion of the horses go into the local market, while the rest are for the Madras and Calcutta markets.

Among the horses landed in Colombo was a racer for Mr. R. E. S. Soyza.

The medical inspection of school children in Japan was established by law in 1898, several years before it came into force in Britain. There are now about 5,500 doctors in Japan appointed to inspect the children of all the communal schools, about 12,000 in number. It is estimated that each doctor has about 500 children under his care. It is his duty to make a careful examination of each pupil once a year and to report the result to Government.

The Honorary Secretary of the local Provincial Branch of the Anglo Endian Empire League acknowledges receipt of the following donations towards the Fund for the education of indigent European and Anglo-Indian children:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 50. The Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott, through the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, Rs. 61. Total, Rs. 111. In addition to the above, three gentlemen who do not desire their identity to be disclosed, have guaranteed Rs. 15 per mensem, each, towards the maintainance of three children. The public are invited to nominate children for these scholarships.

Figures published by the Government of India show the number of motor-cars licensed in various parts of the country. Of the 454 in Burma, 420 belong to owners in Rangoon. In Assam there are 149. Bengal has a total of 1,940, of which Calcutta claims 1,819. In the Central Provinces and Orissa there are 244, in the North-Western Frontier Province 52, in Baluchistan 24, in Agra and Oudh 410, Allahabad having 42 of these and Cawnpore 31; and in the Central Provinces and Berar 116, of which 41 are in Nagpur and 27 in Jubbulpore. In Madras Presidency there are 668, of which 500 or more belong to Madras city. Bombay city has 1,550, Poona 111, and Karachi 92. There are apparently few districts in India where the motor-car has not penetrated, notwithstanding the lack of roads.

THE
BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

THE COUNTERFEITER of all persons most strenuously objects to being paid in his own coin, and it has often been no little source of satisfaction to the manufacturers of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC that many imitators of their famous preparation use none but Squibb's when they themselves are in need of some such remedy. Remember SQUIBB'S is the only true cure for Malaria and other fevers. Sold everywhere—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

FIRST AID.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE PARSI DIVISION.

WORK DONE IN 1913.

The tenth report of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas shows the work done by members during the year ended 30th September 1913.

The membership of the Division at the end of the year was 110, all effective. The average attendance at drills showed marked improvement with a corresponding increase in efficiency.

At the State entry in Delhi on Dec. 23, 1912, arrangements were made by Major R. J. Blackham, C. I. E., V. H. S., Hony. General Secretary, Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, to form Ambulance stations on the route of His Excellency's procession at Delhi. A detachment consisting of the following eleven members of the Parsi Division did duty:—Messrs. D. E. Mahava, D. F. Panthaki, G. N. Gazdar, R. E. Settna, M. R. Patel P. H. Surti, A. B. Homa Vazir, Nadir, B. Patel, H. S. Bharya, S. G. Kapadia, and K. D. Daruvala. They went at their own expenses.

Members also offered their services during the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, when they treated five cases of accidents of which one was serious.

In all members turned out for duty on 242 occasions, in addition to attending drills and first-aid practice.

Looking to the question of moving sick and injured persons, it is now keenly felt that in order to carry patients as expeditiously as possible a horse ambulance is required and the committee appeal to the public to provide one.

Two teams were sent to compete for the Bridgade Challenge Cup competition at Lucknow. The teams showed a marked improvement on previous years, having got 80 per cent. of marks, which is far above the standard of efficiency.

The Jilla and Murker Challenge Cups were won by Pte. Etach R. Dubash and Cpl. Palonji H. Surti respectively after severe tests.

The Sir Shapurji B. Bharucha prizes for proficiency in First Aid were awarded to Messrs. M. R. Patel, D. F. Kharas, A. B. Homavuzir, J. C. Mullah, B. F. Panday, Nadir B. Patel, P. H. Surti, R. S. Surti, E. R. Dubash, K. B. Vachha, N. J. Wadia, D. M. Darukhanavala, and J. H. Toot.

ADDRESS TO MAJOR BLACKHAM.

The members of the Parsi Division will present an address to Major R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., V.H.S., R.A.M.C., Barrister-at-Law, Honorary General Secretary, Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, on Sunday next, the 25th inst., at 10-30 a.m., in the Central Hall of Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao.

THE HINDU DIVISION.

A First Aid class in English will be opened at the Y. M. C. A. (Girgaum Branch, Lamington Road), on Saturday the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and Dr. C. Coutinho, B. Sc., L.M. & S., will conduct the class. In all eight lectures (one lecture a week) will be delivered with practical illustrations, and an examination will be held. Those who pass will be awarded printed certificates from the Headquarters of the Association.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

AFFILIATION OF TWO COLLEGES.

Under section 21 (3) of the Indian Universities Act VIII, of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the affiliation of the Gujarat College and Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute, Ahmedabad, to the Bombay University for the course of instruction specified below :—

(1) For the intermediate examination in Science in groups of—(*a*) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry ; (*b*) Physics, Chemistry and Elementary Biology.

(2) For B.Sc. examination in groups of—(*a*) Physics and Chemistry ; (*b*) Mathematics and Physics; (*c*) Chemistry and Botany.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following is the general summary of season reports for Bombay Presidency for the week ended on January 20, 1914 :—

The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Kolhapur where they were withering for want of moisture. They were slightly damaged by frost in Sukkur and by rats in Kaira and Palanpur. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Kaira, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Prices of food-grains though high, show a slight tendency to fluctuate. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows :—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	... 12 to 41
Gujarat	... 21 to 42
Konkan	... 23 to 35
Deccan	... 34 to 46
Karnatak ...	... 37 to 48

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 17th January were 459 in Sholapur and 720 in Satara.

CORNS HAVE EARS, but these are perhaps the only ears in the east that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes, "Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 766.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE ORDERS.

The following notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—With reference to Notification No. 2393-G., dated the 23rd December, 1913, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Senor Hans Heinrich (Karl Smidt as Vice-Consul for Chile at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. W. H. Luck, Second Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for two months and fourteen days of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification No. 5884, dated the 13th August, 1912.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Ramchandra S. Morab, Head Karkun, taluk Hubli in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. E. Clements, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days, with effect from the 1st February 1914.

Mr. C. N. Mehta LL.B., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Govind Krishna Kale, on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. Shridhar Narayan Sathaye to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Under section 8 (2) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased specially to empower the undermentioned Magistrates of the First class in the district of Satara, to exercise the powers contemplated in section 8 (1) of the Act :—Major G. E. Stewart, I. M. S., Superintendent of Mahableshvar.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartsborne, I. C. S., Sub-divisional Magistrate, Wai Sub-division.

Mr. N. C. Pethe, Huzur Deputy Collector.

Mr. M. S. Moulvi, Sub divisonal Magistrate, Tasgaon Sub-division.

Mr. K. D. Guns, Mamlatdar of Koregaon.

Mr. D. G. Patwardham, Mamlatdar of Karad.

Mr. I. B. Shaikh, Mamlatdar of Valva.

Mr. L. B. Goge, Mamlatdar of Wai.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Nasik, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. V. N. Sathaye, Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 1st February, 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., on special duty, with effect from the date of his relief by Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E. I.C.S., for a period of six months, in connection with the completion of arrangements for the extension of sugarcane cultivation on the Godavari Canals in the Ahmednagar District.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L.W. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, to be on special duty for a period not exceeding three weeks in connection with the working of the Income Tax Act in the Northern Division on the completion of the special duty sanctioned in Government Notification No. 1010, dated 2nd December, 1913.

Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai, I. S. O., to be Superintendent of Land Records and Registration in Sind with effect from 9th November, 1913.

Mr. R. W. Inder, Divisional Forest Office, Central Thana, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 6th January, 1914.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I. C. S., passed with credit, and Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I. C. S., passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on 2nd December, 1913.

Mr. W. Burns, Economic Botanist, Bombay Presidency, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days with the effect from 1st April, 1914.

Mr. H. M. Chibber, Assistant Professor of Botany, to act as Professor of Botany and Economic Botanist, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Burns or pending further orders.

Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough for ten months, with effect from the 21st February, 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. H. E. H. Pratt, appointed to be Inspector of Science Teaching, pending further orders:—Mr. Kishinchand Uttamchand Lalvani to act as Head Master, Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi ; Mr. Shakatsing Maniksing Advani to act as Head Master, Shikarpur High School.

Mr. Fardunji Dorabji Mehta, Head Master, Telang High School, Godhra, has been granted privilege leave on half pay for one month and a half with effect from the 25th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Kunverji Dajibhai Desai to act as Head Master, Telang High School, Godhra during the absence on leave of Mr. Fardunji Dorabji Mehta, or pending further orders.

Lieut. F. H. E. Townshend, R. E. Assistant Engineer, is granted, under Articles 230, 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from the 2nd March, 1914.

Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, B. E., Acting Executive Engineer, is granted, under Articles 260, 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days combined with furlough for nine months from the 22nd April, 1914, or the subsequent date of relief.

CROPS IN 1912-13.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE REPORTS.

The following Government Resolution dated 10th January 1914, passed on the Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1912-1913, has been published.

Except in the Ahmednagar District, where there was an almost total failure of the monsoon, and in Sholapur and the eastern talukas of Poona, where conditions were not good, the rainfall during 1912, though not altogether seasonable, was generally up to the average and fairly well distributed. The season was, in consequence, on the whole a favourable one. Excessive rains during July did some injury to the seedlings and interfered with transplantation operations in the Konkan, but the heavy fall during that month rendered the kharif crop secure in most of the districts. The failure of the late rains in North Gujarat was a disappointment, and converted what promised to be a bumper crop into an average one only. Rice yielded a full crop everywhere, and cotton also did well except in the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and the eastern talukas of Poona. In Sind the inundation was good while it lasted, but its early closure led to a partial failure of rice and other crops, and to some restriction of rabi cultivation. In spite of this the gross cropped area of the season showed a satisfactory increase of 31 1-3 per cent. over that of the previous year.

As compared with the previous year when the monsoon was far from favourable, the total cropped area in the Presidency proper showed a considerable increase of 25·5 lakhs of acres or 11·5 per cent. This was only to be expected. There was, however, an increase also of 0·5 per cent. over the average in the cropped area of the Presidency, while in Sind there were increases of 11·6 over the average cropped area and of 31·3 per cent. over the actuals of the previous year. After a year of scarcity before the price of grain has begun to fall and while the remembrance of the difficulties in feeding their cattle is still fresh in the minds of the cultivators, the extension of cultivation is usually greater under the head of food and fodder crops than of non-food crops. The year under report was no exception to the rule and the tendency which has been noticeable towards an increase in the area of non-food crops at the expense of the area under food crops has been checked for the time being. In the Presidency the total area under food crops was 16·4 per cent. greater than in the preceding year, while the area under other crops decreased by 2·6 per cent. The same conditions were more strongly marked in Sind where the food-cropped area rose by 38·9 per cent. and the area under other crops remained the same as in the previous year. The decline in the area cultivated with non-food crops in the Presidency was mainly under cotton and oil-seeds, which were replaced by food crops, and in Sind under cotton and tobacco, while the area under oil-seeds in that province showed improvement.

AREA UNDER COTTON.

The area under cotton fell by 212,975 acres in the Presidency and by 48,281 acres in Sind, none of the cotton-growing districts, except Ahmedabad where the preceding year's crop was an almost total failure, Belgaum, Dharwar and Satara, showing any appreciable increases in the area under this crop. The total area under cotton was, however, still higher than the average by 26 per cent. The recorded out-turn of cotton shows considerable variations, from 33 per cent. in Sholapur to 103 per cent. of the normal in Surat. The total out-turn was, however, more than double that of the preceding year and about 4 per cent. better than the average. Prices continued to rule high Broach being 2·00 and Khandesh 4·13 per cent. above the average, while Dharwar suffered a relapse of 4·17 per cent. The prices of Khandesh and Dharwar cotton were, however, less than in the previous year by 2.33 and 1·6·76 per cent., respectively, Broach alone showing a rise over the figure of that year by 6·99 per cent.

The more favourable rains caused a contraction in the area under well irrigation as compared with the preceding year, but as the area in that year was estimated to have increased by 40 per cent., while the decrease during the year under review is taken at 16 per cent. only, the total area under this form of irrigation still shows a considerable increase over previous years. Masonry wells for irrigation increased by 1,080 during the year, 880 new wells being built in the Ahmednagar District alone where the unfavourable seasonal conditions created a demand for water for irrigational purposes. As against the decrease in well irrigation, the area irrigated from Government canals rose by no less than 40,000 acres, the increase being due chiefly to the extension of the Godavari and Pravara Canals in Ahmednagar and an ample supply of water elsewhere. The large increase in the irrigated area under fodder crops, which formed such a remarkable feature of the previous year, especially in Gujarat, was not maintained during the year under review, but in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and parts of Satara where the rainfall was scanty, advantage was taken of irrigational facilities to raise a larger amount of fodder crops than usual.

FOOD PRICES ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

In spite of the more favourable monsoon, of the increase in the area under food crops and of a moderate to good harvest having been reaped over nearly the whole of the Presidency and Sind, the prices of the staple food-grains remained well above the average, and except in Sind, Gujarat and a few stations elsewhere ruled higher than in the preceding year. The continuance of high price both for food-grains and cotton benefited the cultivators generally, and there is every reason to believe that, except in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts, the ill effects of the previous bad season have entirely disappeared. In all directions there were signs of recovery and of the resumption of the steady progress, which, though temporarily checked in 1911-12, has been so noticeable in the agricultural development of the Presidency during recent years.

THE WEATHER.

HIGH TEMPERATURE IN UNITED PROVINCES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 22.

No rain has occurred in Northern India. Temperature is high in the United Provinces and normal elsewhere. Forecast:—No large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rabi sowings finally reported equally to last year's.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arrivals large.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Dewfall insufficient for top crop. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls partially. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Wadhwan.—Dewfall insufficient: Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Arrivals freely.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cloudy and unseasonable.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 22nd January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal in the north Punjab and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature continues in excess ; night temperature is also above normal at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India, West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the divison.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General remarks.—Colombo reports light rain ; over the rest of the reporting area weather has been rainless. Light to moderate cloud persists in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces but no rain of importance appears likely in the e areas.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	79·1	66·9	...	1·68
Muskat (20th) ...	82·3	69·1	...	0·66
Delhi ...	74·5	48·8	...	0·52
Karachi ...	78·0	61·5	...	0·17
Bhuj ...	80·1	51·3	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	78·2	60·7	...	0·00
Verawal ...	84·8	60·4	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	82·0	50·1	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	83·0	47·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	88·5	58·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	84·3	56·3	...	0·00
Deesa ...	81·4	49·8	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	83·2	68·3	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	83·9	64·9	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·0	67·8	...	...
Karwar ...	88·7	66·8	...	...
Malegaon ...	87·1	52·6	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	84·1	52·3	...	0·16
Poona ...	83·2	52·1	...	...
Sholapur ...	89·2	59·8	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	86·7	59·1	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	83·4	58·5	...	0·82
Madras ...	81·5	69·7	...	28·73
Banga ...	81·4	58·8	...	0·34

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 22nd January, 1914, was 30·197, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

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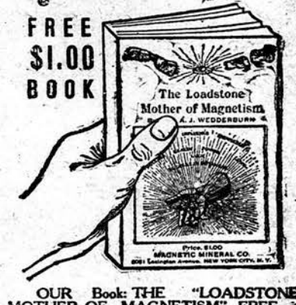

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

On New Year's Day, 1899, Commendatore Boni discovered in the Roman Forum the "Niger Lapis" which marked the legendary grave of Romulus. On January 1, exactly fifteen years later, says *The Times* correspondent, he has discovered in the centre of the Palatine area the "Mundus", or heart of the original city, the boundaries of which Romulus marked out with the famous furrow. The monument which was erected on this spot is mentioned by Varro and other authors.

AEROPLANING TO A HUNT.

Motoring to a hunt is quite a common practice nowadays, but flying to the meet has still an air of novelty about it. One recent morning (says the *Daily Telegraph*) Mr. F. B. Fowler, the Eastbourne aviator, used this mode of travelling to join the Hailsham Harriers at Pevensey. The descent of his aeroplane provoked among followers of the pack some interesting speculations as to the future conditions of hunting.

CENTENARIAN'S DEATH.

The death occurred on Thursday Jan. 1. at Purton, near Swindon, of Thomas Davies, aged 103 years. He had been well and active until shortly before Christmas. He worked as a bootmaker until he was 60 years old, and then became a pedlar, hawking articles about the country until he was 90 years old. Except for deafness and fading eyesight he was very active almost to the end.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

On the occasion of the New Year's Day reception at the Royal Palace, Brussels, the King made an important suggestion and some announcements. One was to the effect that experience having shown that the government of the Congo could not be carried on from Brussels, a bill would soon be presented granting to the Congo a large measure of self-government. The King further called upon the Senate to exercise its moderating powers against the present shape of the Compulsory Education Act, which, by making the Catholic convent schools and teaching paramount, bids fair to cause civil strife.

THE FIREMAN'S LOT.

The vicissitudes of the fireman's life were aptly illustrated at Molesey one evening in mid week. The local fire brigade were assembled at the fire station for their annual supper, and Mr. H. Gooch, chairman of the Fire Brigade Committee, was proposing the toast of the brigade, when his speech was interrupted by the ringing of the alarm bell. Members of the brigade immediately left their repast and made their way to the outbreak, which had occurred in a stable about a mile away. The fire was not of a serious nature, although one horse was badly burned before the brigade could get it from the stable. Their presence at the scene was required for some time. As a consequence their function at the Town Hall had to be curtailed.

NEW LIFE-SAVING INVENTION.

A resident in the little town of Cognac, near Angouleme, has invented a new luminous lifebuoy which, he declares, will be of great help in cases of shipwreck when other vessels come to the assistance of a sinking boat. The buoy is fitted with electric light bulbs, and to prevent these breaking when the buoy is thrown into the sea they are surrounded with an isolating liquid contained in a celluloid outer case. The buoy is furnished with a cable connecting it with the ship and transmitting the electric power. Other buoys will be fitted with dry cells capable of lasting seven hours. A ship helping a sinking vessel will thus be able to light up the sea for a distance of several hundred yards in all directions, and can pick up swimmers who would otherwise be lost.

THE TANGO BANNED.

According to the Ottawa correspondent of a Toronto journal, it has been privately made known to those members of society who have the honour of being invited to the dinner dances at Government House that the Duchess of Connaught disapproves of any of the many tango steps being introduced in the ball-room. "This politely-expressed ban," says the correspondent, "has come as a sad disappointment to some society ladies in the capital. At Ridean Hall fairly broad views have been held by the Duchess with regard to many recent social innovations, and society fully anticipated being able to dance the very latest in the tango. To prepare for this a number of Ottawa ladies formed a club early in the autumn, and at very heavy expense engaged a New York lady who is an expert in every one of the 120 steps of the tango. But when it became known that the dance would be banned at Ridean Hall the enthusiasm faded away, and after a few desultory lessons the expert was sent back to New York. The result of the unfinished lessons is shown clearly in the abortive and amusing attempts to dance the tango made by the great majority at the society dances in the capital."

ONTARIO'S IMMIGRANTS.

During 1913 upwards of 62,000 immigrants settled in Ontario, an increase of 17,000 on the total for the previous year. Official figures show that about 75 per cent. of the settlers were British subjects, while the remainder were from other European countries, the majority being Germans, Russian Jews, and Scandinavians. There were but a small number of immigrants from the Balkan States. It is estimated that over 50 per cent. of the total number have settled on farms, while the remainder, consisting mainly of mechanics and factory workers, have established themselves in Toronto and in the other cities and towns of the province. The Dominion immigration agent at Toronto states that the settlers were of an exceptionally high class. Practically all were well provided with money, with the exception of those coming from the East-end of London. He roughly estimates that the amount of money brought into Ontario during the year by British immigrants averages £10 per head, including men, women, and children. The number of families was exceptionally large. They usually settled on the land, and all confidently expected securing farms of their own within the next few years.

DR. LEFROY & CHURCH'S OPPORTUNITIES.

THE QUESTION OF SYNODICAL GOVERNMENT.

A telegram from Rangoon to the *Pioneer* of January 19 states :—

The Right Rev. Dr. Lefroy, Metropolitan of India, addressed two visitation charges to the clergy of the Anglican Church yesterday.

In the first, which was followed by a celebration of communion and was of a devotional character, Dr. Lefroy spoke of the inestimable privilege of being fellow-workers with God.

The second charge was an *apologia* for synodical government, of which the following is an abridged report:—"I value this opportunity of meeting you, my brethren, for though I have spent many years of my life in India, I have had little opportunity of journeying about. But apart from this personal reason I value it for the use that may accrue to me and to you from the link it should create in a wider church life, especially at the present time when there is such a widespread movement towards a large measure of organisation and corporate action as one great whole. For the more we grasp our right and position as fellow-workers with God, of which I spoke this morning, the wider we open the door for God to work with us more effectually for the good of the Church. Can you imagine a higher position for man than to be associated with the ever blessed Trinity in the work of the Church in the East ?

"We stand just now at a most important crisis. I am not going to delay you by talking of the causes of unrest in India to-day. We are told that this unrest is due to agitators and to wirepulling, but you can't 'wirepull' half the population of the world. Of course there are causes on our side and there are many things regrettable, many things wrong, many things evil in our association with the East, but behind all this there is God working and we believe that from all unrest and disquiet and upheaval He is going to bring out something bigger and wider for the whole Church in the East than we have dreamt of yet. To doubt this is to doubt God's purpose, to forget our own immense dignity as fellow-workers with God, for it is pre-eminently through the Church that He desires to work out these purposes, and therefore in face of these facts standing at a crisis in the history of the East with the most splendid opportunity the Church has had, surely it befits the Church of Christ to see that her life is so right and pure and true that she shall be effective for the work that is so manifestly set before her.

"Truly the greatness of the opportunity has thrown us back on our resources, shown how woefully indaquate those resources are for the emergency, and why ? Not because our resources are of themselves inadequate but because of the sin and worldliness that so woefully clog our labours. When I first came to the East the doors were closed on every side of us and we asked : How are we to find a way into this land ? Now the doors for usefulness are open on every side and we are unable, through our own inadequacy, to meet the demands that are constantly made upon us. Nothing is more pitiable than the failure of the Church to rise to-day to her opportunities. Surely then we must above all pray that the Holy Spirit of God may grant us a great revival and renewal of our life ; that we may place first things first ; that our lives may be hid with Christ in God : that we may thus be able to do all things through Christ that strengheneth us.

"But it is not only that we hope to increase the effectiveness of the Church to-day. Whatever we can do in perfecting her internal organisation is all to the good. That is why I in common with many others attach so much importance to the formation of a system of synodical government. I am delighted to learn that you, so far in advance of any other part of the Church in India, are already so fully determined, so unanimous in adopting this system. But we must not think of these synods merely as an expedient of internal organisation. We must think of the Church as the machinery of God and then we shall realise how much lies in this movement, how much sacrifice it is worth. If any asks still : what is the use of this synod scheme? I would give the answer under four heads.

"It is an expression of the corporate life of the Church. Each Christian man has his individual life which cannot be lost sight of for a moment, but all the separate children of God are united together in one family of God. Do we not know from our own experience that what brings to reality the latent possibilities of the family is the common family life. So exactly as we associate in common life and conduct with the members of God's family, so shall we increase the possibilities of that family for usefulness for God. So we are pressing forward the movement for synodical Government because the experience of twenty centuries has shown that it is by corporate movement that the Church can make herself felt.

"Secondly, we have been singularly lacking so far in giving the laity all working powers in the life of the Church and I doubt if there is anything else more urgent to-day than this. For responsibility begets interest and a disposition to take part in work more than anything else. Look at the Church in Ireland. Whether disestablishment and disendowment in Ireland was of itself wicked or no, nothing has had so much effect in awaking the clergy and more especially the laity, to a sense of responsibility and to quickened spiritual life.

"Thirdly, there is the thought of a greater measure of autonomy to grapple with these splendid opportunities which are opening to us. The foundations have indeed been wisely laid, but much has not been done because of a lack of organisation of the life of the Church.

"One more reason, the greatest of them all, is that we open the door for a larger incoming of the Holy Spirit Himself that He may Himself work upon our opportunities and problems. We cannot, alas ! look for a general council with a full outpouring of the Spirit of God, but in so far as a branch or section of the Church has her machinery or organisation perfected, as far as in her lies, so far may we look for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in a degree we can hardly exaggerate."

FORTUNES FROM FEATHERS.

THE OSTRICH INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The importance which the ostrich-rearing industry is attaining in South Africa is forcibly illustrated in an article in the *East African Standard*, which states that in 1906, 547,709lb. of ostrich feathers valued at £1,500,000 were exported from South Africa, and these figures have been rising annually ever since.

"There is scarcely a 'dorp' or a homestead in South Africa (says the *East African Standard*) where one will not hear the virtues of the ostrich discussed. This really wonderful export industry has been the cause of the distribution of upwards of £2,000,000 among the rural population of the Cape. Even though the output is still increasing, and promises to increase at an even greater rate later, this marvellous market still bears up. Like the mohair trade, the feather industry has arisen from very small beginnings. Many people are still living who can recollect the earlier attempts at domesticating the bird.

"The real triumph of the farmer, however, is not so much in the success which he has attained in domesticating these birds as in the admirable manner in which he has worked on the raw material until he can now produce some of the most beautiful articles of adornment the world has ever seen. This has been achieved mainly by the most persistent and careful study of the bird, combined with judicious selection and mating. The result to-day is seen in the very high prices which are frequently paid for selected breeding pairs of certain strains.

"The ostrich has been a factor for great good, for it has incidentally given rise to the greatest and most profitable irrigation schemes, and has established hundreds, even thousands, of persons on the land who could never have succeeded without its aid. The district of Oudthoorn, the principal feather-producing district in the province, ranks as the richest of its agricultural sections. The natural grazing in this district is poor, but the silt in the valley bottoms and along the streams is full of fertility. Irrigation waters are plentiful, enormous and complicated systems of works and canals have been made. But there is no attempting to transport, say, dairy produce, the only other industry which could have brought about this development. Lucerne might have been grown and marketed for live stock, but the difference between driving live stock to markets from such a place or across the mountains, is vast when compared with the fact that a year's crop of feathers from an ordinary holding can be taken out in a Cape cart drawn by a dair of horses.

WHERE OSTRICHES THRIVE.

"The lucerne-fed bird usually gives the best results; but many good quality birds are now reared partly on Karroo veld (scrubby bush), while others are put on other pastures, such as rape and sometimes fed by hand, principally upon mealies (maize). A good plucking bird fed on lucerne can generally be depended upon for three crops of feathers in two years, and as an acre of lucerne will easily carry three birds, the profits (say, at £5 to £7 per plucking) are quite sound taking one season with another.

"The production of feathers has now reached an intense degree of specialisation, almost equal to that of most of the other animal or vegetable products of value to man, and there are in connection with it many problems calling for study. The fact that the industry is so lucrative under proper management has served to stimulate to their utmost a large proportion of the farmers of South Africa, and at the present time great improvements and advances in methods are in progress.

"It is found that birds thrive best, are freest from disease, and give the strongest and richest feathers when subjected to a variety of conditions, such as was possible in their free, wild condition. The combination of lucerne or rape pasturage and natural veld unquestionably gives the best results. Variety of food and conditions is one of the great secrets of successful ostrich farming, but there is still much to be learned and many improvements to be made before the management of the bird can be said to have reached the highest success."

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SOBRIETY.

Twelve months ago Alderman Vernon Wragge, thrice Lord Mayor of York, and now Recorder of Pontefract, offered twenty of the habitual drunkards of York, a sovereign each if during last year they were not once convicted for drunkenness. Out of this number, seven were successful, and recently they, with their wives or husbands and friends, were invited to a tea, after which Mr. Vernon Wragge presented to each of the winning competitors a savings bank book containing a deposit of £1, half-a-crown of which may be withdrawn in February or after, half-a-crown in March or after and five shillings during any three months afterwards. In the course of his remarks the Alderman asked the recipients not to withdraw any of the money except in case of great need, and not only to leave the whole sum in the bank, but to add to it during the year. To encourage them in this thrifty course he promised that whatever of the original amount remained at the end of the year, together with any sum they might save, he would add 25 per cent. on January 1, 1915. The delinquents' £13 have been given to the hospital. Alderman Wragge then announced that he proposed giving the unsuccessful ones another chance, making the same promise again to them of a sovereign on January 1, 1915, for every clean sheet, and whatever sum was not received by them should be divided equally among those who remained unconvicted of the seven successful ones of last year. Of the unsuccessful 13, six were convicted once, three twice, three three times, and one six times. The 20 had totalled nearly 200 convictions in the three previous years.

The Bishop of Exeter has received a letter from Lord Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, informing him that a few of his friends have purchased a motor-car for him as a Christmas present. The latter states that the subscribers hope that the car will enable him to do his work with less strain and fatigue. A rug has also been purchased for Mrs. Robertson's use when motoring.

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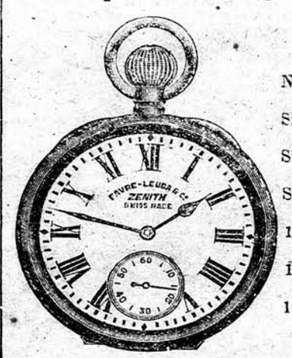

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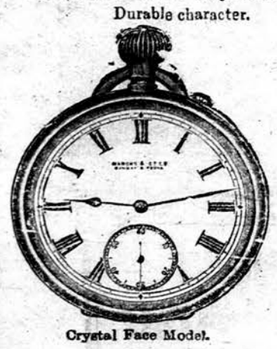

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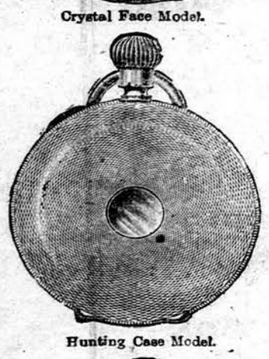

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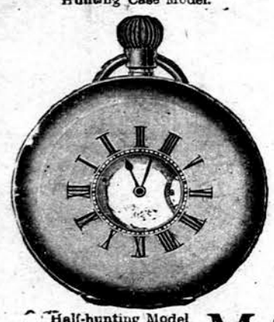

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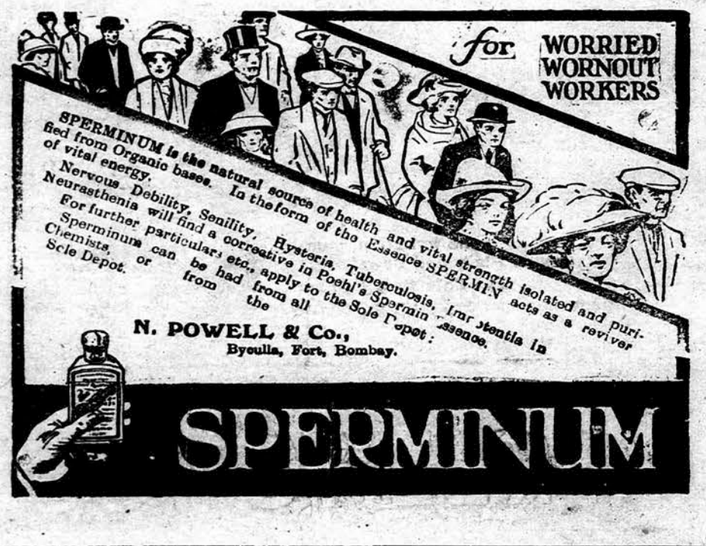
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"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

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